

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on Bloc Consultative Meeting in Prague	AA	1
CSSR's Husak Reception [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Oct]	AA	1
GDR's Sindermann Speech [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Oct]	AA	2
CSSR's Indra Press Conference [Bratislava PRAVDA 18 Oct]	AA	3
Communique on Prague Meeting [Bratislava PRAVDA 18 Oct]	AA	4
GDR Education Minister Arrives in Budapest	AA	6
TANJUG: Warsaw Pact Military Council To Meet in Bucharest	AA	6
Bulgaria: CEMA Ferrous Metallurgy Session Ends	AA	6

ALBANIA

Austrian Trade Delegation Concludes Visit	B	1
Meeting With Deputy Premier	B	1
19 October Departure	B	1
Paper Comments on Kulikov Visits to Warsaw Pact States [ZERI I POPULLIT]	B	1
Briefs: Stefani at Conference	B	2

BULGARIA

UNESCO Educational Symposium Ends in Sofia	C	1
State Council Receives Telegram From PRC Government [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Oct]	C	1
Todor Zhivkov Returns Home From Romania	C	1
BTA on Professor's Reported Defection to Austria	C	2
Plan Fulfillment Results After Third Quarter Reported	C	3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak Daily Notes Appeal of Castro's UN Speech [Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Oct]	D	1
Indra Receives GDR's Manfred Gerlach	D	2
Reportage on Vietnamese Party-Government Delegation's Visit Prague Arrival	D	2
20 October Activities	D	2
Visit to Karlovy Vary	D	3
Signing of Trade Agreement With Albania Reported	D	3
Start of Trial of Six Dissidents Reported	D	3
Prague Account	D	3
Access to Trial Limited [DPA]	D	3
Civil Defense Activity Stepped Up [RUDE PRAVO 17 Oct]	D	4
Polednik, Hoffmann Attend TU Anniversary Celebrations	D	4
Jakes Visits Factories in Western Slovakia	D	4
Lenart Visits Bratislava Exhibition	D	5
Lenart Presents Husak Letter, Award to Actor	D	5
Minister Notes 600,000 Applicants Waiting for Telephones [RUDE PRAVO 11 Oct]	D	5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Construction Minister's FRG Visit	E 1
Visit to Nuremberg	E 1
Minister's Comments	E 1
Interview With Junker	E 1
Hoffmann Receives SFRY's Ljubicic for Farewell Visit	E 2
Trade Cooperation Measures Signed With Romania	E 3
First Trade Agreement With Panam: Concluded	E 3
Joint Press Release on Norwegian TU Visit Announced	E 3
Dissident Bahro Addresses Friends in GDR on FRG TV [Mainz]	E 4
Runaway Child Returned to West Berlin Authorities	E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Oct]	
Court Sentences Agent of 'Dawid Gang' to Prison	E 5
2,190 'Criminals' Released as Part of Amnesty	E 5
SED Coal, Power Industry Activists Discuss Winter Plans	E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13-14 Oct]	
Ministries Assess Winter Fuel Supplies	E 6
Minister on Lignite as Source of Country's Energy	E 6
[PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN]	

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Visit of CPSU's Kirilenko	F 1
Visit to Fejer County	F 1
20 October Activities	F 1
Talks With Mehes	F 1
Airport Farewell	F 2
Departure Message to Leaders	F 2
Communique Released on Sri Lanka CP Delegation's Visit	F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 Oct]	
Leaders Cable GDR Counterparts on 30th Anniversary	F 3
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Visits Budapest	F 4
Budapest Commentator on Hua's Visit to France [Szecsi]	F 4
Further Reportage on Visit by Cuban Government Delegation	F 5
Aczel Meeting; Protocol	F 5
20 October Departure	F 5
MTI on Talks	F 5
Gaspar Receives Belgian Trade Union Leader	F 6
TU Delegation Led by Gaspar Leaves for Mongolia	F 6
Minister Discusses Current Status of Agriculture	F 7
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 30 Sep]	
Field Work, Harvesting Progressing According to Plan	F 8
[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Oct]	

POLAND

Reportage on Visit of SFRY Defense Secretary Ljubicic	G 1
19 October Arrival	G 1
Meeting With Gierek, Jaroszewicz	G 1
Jablonski To Visit Mexico, Costa Rica in 'Nearest Future'	G 1
Babluch Meets With Syrian Ba'th Party Official	G 1
Gierek Opens 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw	G 1
Gierek Meets With Communications Workers Representatives	G 2
Gierek Receives Delegation From Krakow Technical Academy	G 3
Jaroszewicz Meets With Science Cadres	G 3
Briefs: Chemical Cooperation With France; PZPR Delegation in Cyprus;	G 4
Economic Cooperation With Senegal; Accord With Iraqi University	

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgaria's Zhivkov	H 1
Hunting Party in Covasna County	H 1
19 October Talks	H 1
End of Talks	H 2
20 October Departure	H 2
Statement on Mexican Foreign Minister's Visit [SCINTEIA 18 Oct]	H 3
Burtica Receives Egyptian Minister Kararah	H 5
Verdet Meets With GDR Deputy Premier Schuerer	H 5
Burtica Receives Zairean Parliamentary Official	H 5
RCP Secretary Banc Receives Mexican Socialist Leader	H 6
Planning Committee Meeting With GDR Held in Bucharest	H 6
Children's Fund Increased; Military Expenditures Reduced	H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

VJESNIK on Brezhnev Proposal, West's Reaction [Brihta, 13 Oct]	I 1
Austrian Trade Minister Staribacher Ends Visit	I 2
Vrhovec Visits Vienna for Official Talks [cross-reference]	I 2
Vrhovec Returns From Visit to Austria	I 3
Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen Visit to Croatia	I 3
Arrival in Dubrovnik	I 3
Tito Sends Anniversary Greetings to Pope	I 3
Minic Receives Chilean Socialist Party Leader	I 4
Federal Institute of Statistics Notes Increase in Production	I 4
Federal Executive Council Discusses Sowing, Loans	I 4
Federal Chamber To Consider 1980 Budget, Other Matters	I 5
Presidency Submits Proposal for Constitutional Amendment	I 5
TANJUG Reports on 18 October LCY Central Committee Session	I 6
Importance of LCY Central Committee Decisions Viewed [Badel]	I 12
Serbian LC Commission Discusses Debts in Economy [Tomasevic]	I 14
Croatian Presidency Reviews Changes in Underdeveloped Areas	I 14
Kosovo Tries To Attract Investment From Developed Regions [Daci in BORBA 14 Oct]	I 15
Vojvodina SAWP Organ Adopts Amendments to Statute [Stanojevic in BORBA 13 Oct]	I 15
Sarajevo Meeting Discusses All-People's Defense	I 16

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BLOC CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN PRAGUE

CSSR's Husak Reception

AU191106 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Excerpt] CTK--Yesterday at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, received the participants in the Consultative meeting of the highest representatives of parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which is taking place in the CSSR capital. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, introduced the heads of the individual delegations and the observers taking part in the consultative meeting to Comrade Gustav Husak.

The reception was attended by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR president's chancellery.

In the opening part of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak cordially welcomed the participants in the meeting in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, our people and in his own name and expressed his pleasure over the fact that the representatives of socialist countries' parliaments are meeting in our capital. The meeting in Prague will be another significant step to developing and deepening cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states' parliaments.

Such meetings, as demonstrated by the talks at a similar meeting in Leningrad 2 years ago, are a significant factor of consolidating and deepening the unity and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community. They are a suitable occasion for exchanging experiences from the activities of parliaments in our countries. Comrade Gustav Husak said we are all concerned with constantly improving the work of the representative bodies, for those highest elected bodies of the people to function in harmony with the interests of the working people, in the interest of developing our socialist system.

Another important question your Prague meeting is dealing with, a question that is traditionally a significant part of the work of the parliaments in the socialist community, is the effort to contribute to solving the key problems of the present world developments and to the further advancement of the struggle for peace, detente, limiting armament and creating better relations between nations and the states of the world that have different social systems.

Above all, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the importance of the new initiative proposals of the Soviet Union put forward a few days ago in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the celebrations of the 30th GDR anniversary. That important initiative of the Soviet Union, Comrade Husak said, has left a profound impression on all of us who were present in Berlin. The broad response shows that the initiative has encountered the active support of progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces all over the world.

It will be a very valuable stimulus if the representatives of parliaments of the socialist countries join the voices in support of that great initiative of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that your consultations and their results will become another impulse in the struggle for detente, in the enormous long-range efforts for insuring a peaceful and tranquil life for nations.

Socialist Czechoslovakia and all people of our country unanimously support the new proposals of the Soviet Government. I assure you, Comrade Husak stressed, that we shall do all that we can for their implementation. We also hope that those proposals of the Soviet Union will find receptive ears in the other countries of the world. If you succeed in contributing to that, it will be a significant success of your Prague meeting.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished all participants in the session a pleasant stay in Prague and, above all, good results of their talks. He asked them to convey, after their return home, greetings of our party's Central Committee, our party, state and social bodies and all our people to the deputies and representatives of legislative bodies of their countries.

GDR's Sindermann Speech

AU191125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND dispatch: "Policy of Detente in the Interest of the Peoples--Speech by Horst Sindermann at Parliamentary Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] "Despite the intricate present situation, detente is the dominating tendency in world politics and finds the approval of the peoples." This was stated by Horst Sindermann in his speech at the consultative meeting of leading parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague.

He underscored that since 1977 Leningrad meeting much has been done for the solution of the questions contained in the Leningrad appeal. "It cannot be emphasized too much that the turn for the good in the international arena, the progress in the cooperation among states with different social systems is above all to be credited to our socialist states and has come about thanks to the CPSU's purposefulness, and thanks to the USSR and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally. Based on the growing force of our community of states, our countries are in a position to assert themselves in the even stormier and more complicated dispute with imperialism and to consolidate further the tendency of international detente."

If the policy of detente and cooperation among the peoples is to progress, political detente has to be followed by comprehensive disarmament, Horst Sindermann continued. "The peoples expect effective steps for political detente to be complemented by military detente. They followed with great satisfaction the negotiations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with U.S. President Carter on the conclusion of an agreement on strategic arms, SALT II, and we are hoping that this agreement will be ratified by the U.S. Senate. This would considerably influence the overall process of detente and facilitate further disarmament negotiations.

The main topic of the Prague conference is the securing of peace. "This corresponds to the humanistic spirit of our socialist states and the high ideals of Marxism-Leninism," the head of the GDR delegation stated. At the same time one observes with great concern that the NATO countries are elaborating plans to alter the existing balance of forces in Europe. The implementation of these NATO plans would invariably sharpen the situation in Europe and poison the international atmosphere as a whole. The United States and the FRG, who are pursuing these plans with special insistence, are playing a dangerous game."

In conclusion Horst Sindermann stressed that there is a real possibility of averting military confrontation on the European Continent. "This possibility emanates from the important new peace initiative of the Soviet Union which was expounded on in the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October this year in Berlin. This great gesture of good will markedly emphasized the love for peace of the Soviet Union and all fraternal countries and shreds the lie of a purported threat from the East."

[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 17 October on page 1 reports on the Prague parliamentary meeting and cites the following Sindermann statements not included in above item: "These initiatives [the Brezhnev proposal] also offer all parliaments the possibility of choosing the path of peace." "He who is seriously concerned about the future of the peoples will not leave it unused. The decision at stake is whether the path of rearmament is to be continued or whether the path of trust, the path of the gradual lessening of military confrontation is to be chosen."]

CSSR's Indra Press Conference

AU191258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Bohumila Michaklova report: "At a Historical Crossroads: A. Indra About the Course and the Results of the Prague Talks"]

[Text] Prague--Yesterday, after the conclusion of the Consultative Meeting of Representatives of Parliaments of the Warsaw Pact Member States, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation A. Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists. He answered their questions concerning the preparations, the course and the results of the Prague talks.

Comrade Indra said: "The meeting has been in preparation for a long time. Contrary to the original agenda it was necessary to react to the qualitatively new situation that has arisen following Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, which--as is well known--contained a number of concrete proposals, especially as regards military detente, which should supplement political detente. On the eve of the meeting we, as the delegates of the host country, submitted new proposals, reacting to that extraordinarily significant Soviet initiative. In the course of the meeting all delegations fully supported our proposals.

Comrade Indra noted that the entire meeting was marked by friendship, understanding and full identity of views on the fundamental questions. All the unanimously adopted documents, particularly the appeal to the parliaments of the NATO member states, point out the importance of the problems under discussion as well as the great responsibility for their solution.

Comrade Indra further said that we know that it is not always the parliaments that influence the policy of the bourgeois states. Nevertheless, we are convinced that in this manner we can influence the views of deputies and the public opinion in those countries. It is, after all, public opinion that frequently represents an active factor, as was--for instance--borne out by the campaign against the production of the neutron bomb.

The chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly stressed that we are now standing at a historical crossroads. Either the representatives of the NATO countries realistically assess the situation and make it possible to halt the arms race and create favorable conditions for further negotiations on a SALT III treaty and on reducing the numerical strength of troops and armament in central Europe, or international tension will escalate and there will be another round of feverish armament, which would not benefit the people of any country. The politicians and deputies in the Western countries must realize their historical responsibility for their conduct at this moment. [paragraph continues]

We believe that not the interests of the military-industrial complexes but common sense will prevail. The documents adopted in Prague will also contribute their share to that. They will be made available not only to parliaments but also to the UN, the Interparliamentarian Union and other international organizations.

Communique on Prague Meeting

AU191156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["Communique of the Consultative Meeting of the Representatives of Warsaw Pact Member States' Parliaments"--date not given]

[Text] Delegations of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the CSSR Federal Assembly, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Chamber of the GDR, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the USSR Supreme Soviet met on 16-17 October 1979 in Prague for a consultative meeting to assess the development of international relations, and particularly the problems of security and cooperation in Europe, military detente and disarmament, as well as matters of further deepening parliamentary cooperation.

Delegations of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia participated in the consultative meeting as guests.

The time that has passed since the Consultative Meeting of the Representatives of Warsaw Pact Member States' parliaments held on 5-6 July 1977 in Leningrad has convincingly proved that the trend toward detente continues to be the decisive factor of international life--despite all the efforts of its enemies--and that the peoples regard it as an extremely important condition for consolidating general peace.

The participants in the meeting stressed that, to a considerable extent, this is the result of their countries' activity, of their consistent policy of normalizing the international atmosphere.

The parliaments and deputies are making a significant contribution to this positive development.

The participants in the Prague consultative meeting unanimously stated that the most urgent and most burning question of present international life is the limitation and halting of the armament race and the elimination of the threat of a world nuclear war.

The extensive program of proposals contained in the declaration adopted at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee on 23 November 1978 and further specifically developed in the communique on the session of the Committees of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states in Budapest on 15 May 1979, is oriented toward the fulfillment of this task.

The new peace initiative submitted by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, in 6 October 1979 in Berlin are of quite exceptional significance..

The participants in the meeting welcomed the conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT III), which is an event of great political significance in international life.

Putting this treaty into force and its full materialization will undoubtedly yield new possibilities for halting the further growth of nuclear missile arsenals. This will positively influence further negotiations on disarmament matters, including the Vienna negotiations, and will contribute to a considerable extent toward consolidating trust among the states.

The meeting participants expressed deep concern and uneasiness in connection with the plans being prepared by the NATO countries for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, targeted against the territory of socialist states. They approved of the appeal to the parliaments of the NATO member states and of the appeal to the parliaments of the countries of the world.

The participants stressed the exceptionally responsible significance of the present time when a question that is vitally important not only for the peoples of Europe, but also of the whole world is being decided. Either there will be a new round of feverish armament in the sphere of nuclear missiles, with all the dangerous consequences this entails, or this will be effectively prevented and it will thus become possible to progress further on the path to consolidating peace in Europe, as well as beyond its borders.

The meeting participants again pointed out that the principles of the Helsinki Conference Final Act must be implemented in practice to the full extent. However, this is opposed by the endeavors of the reactionary forces, which are attempting to complicate the international situation in every way, to continue hostile campaigns aimed at interfering in other countries' internal affairs, to fan distrust and hostility among the peoples and to encourage neofascist and neo-Nazi organizations and revanchism. The completely fabricated myth about "the Soviet military danger" spread by the enemies of detente also serves to cover up unclean political maneuvering.

The participants stressed that it is imperative to do everything possible to have the approaching Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states in 1980 devote its main attention to the discussion and adoption of concrete positive steps to bring about the further materialization of the principles and agreements anchored in the Final Act.

The meeting participants spoke out in favor of further expanding interparliamentary contacts among all states, contacts that are effectively contributing toward developing international relations and the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

They again expressed their willingness to lastingly and intensively cooperate both along the lines of exchanging parliamentary delegations, as well as along the lines of the Interparliamentary Union. One can make use of the fourth interparliamentary conference on cooperation and security in Europe for this purpose.

The participants in the Prague consultative meeting spoke in favor of continuing and deepening the existing well-tried forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member states and in favor of further consolidating their unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. They underscored the significance of a regular exchange by the socialist countries' parliaments of experience in building the advanced socialist society and perfecting socialist democracy. They expressed the resolve also to continue to multiply the joint efforts to consolidate peace and security and to establish fruitful cooperation with countries having different social systems, according to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

II. 22 Oct 79

AA 6

INTRABLOC

In the awareness of their high responsibility for the fate of mankind, the participants in the Prague consultative meeting solemnly declare that the socialist countries' parliaments and deputies will still more actively contribute toward consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

They express the hope that the parliaments and members of parliament of the countries of Europe and other continents will also act in the same spirit and contribute to the materialization of these aims.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD160540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, (ADN correspondent)--GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker arrived in Budapest Monday. On the same day she went on to Balatonaliga, where the Third Conference of Education Ministers from Socialist Countries begins Tuesday [16 October]. One point on the agenda of the 3-day discussions is further cooperation among the fraternal states in the communist education of the younger generation.

TANJUG: WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL TO MEET IN BUCHAREST

LD182136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, October 18 (TANJUG)--It has been announced here this evening that a session of the Warsaw Pact Military Council will be held in Bucharest at the end of October.

The commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Soviet Marshal Kulikov, and chief of staff, General of the Army Gribkov have already visited Romania. It has been learned here that they discussed preparations for the forthcoming session which is to be held at deputy defense ministers' level.

BULGARIA: CEMA FERROUS METALLURGY SESSION ENDS

AU201912 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA)--The 54th session of the CMEA standing commission on ferrous metallurgy was held from October 16 through 20 in the town of Pernik. Delegations of the CMEA member-countries and of Yugoslavia attended the sittings. Discussed was the issue of rendering technological help to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in developing her own ferrous metallurgy, including the construction of a fireproof material plant there.

Cooperation of CMEA members interested in the production of high-pressure pipes for pipelines and installations for the oil and gas industries was also considered.

Meeting the requirements of the CMEA member-countries in rolled metals, steel pipes, alloy steel, railway tracks and junctions, wheels and metallurgic [word indistinct] up to 1990 was another item on the agenda.

The commission approved a plan on the 1980-1981 period and discussed some other matters of cooperation.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Deputy Premier

AU201626 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Qirjako Mihal, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the government trade delegation of the Republic of Austria led by Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, industry and handicrafts. The meeting was also attended by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Dr Josef Staribacher, leader of the Austrian government trade delegation and Austrian minister of trade, industry and handicrafts, hosted a dinner last night at the Hotel Dajti. The dinner was attended by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; Reiz Malile, deputy foreign minister; and Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade.

19 October Departure

AU201627 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Austrian government trade delegation led by Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, industry and handicrafts, left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry.

HOXHA THANKS ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU FOR CONDOLENCES

AU171015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Message from Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

We express thanks to you for the condolences conveyed on the premature death of Comrade Hysni Kapo.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee

PAPER COMMENTS ON KULIKOV VISITS TO WARSAW PACT STATES

AU091058 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

["Warsaw Treaty--Instrument of Aggression in the Hands of Soviet Social-Imperialists"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA)--Several days ago, the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, the marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, visited Poland and Bulgaria. Almost every month Kulikov has inspected one of the "allied" countries. During the last seven months alone he had inspected Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland, the last three ones even twice. All this intensive activity, as well as the demonstrations of force in the territories of these countries, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in one of its articles, are closely linked with the Moscow aims to use the Warsaw Treaty not only to harness the "allies", but also as an instrument of aggression for the implementation of its expansionist policy, for world hegemony and domination, in rivalry with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism.

The main problems discussed at these meetings are the further strengthening of the aggressive nature of this pact, the increase of the striking power of the troops so that they be capable of landing in every part of the globe, in accordance with the hegemonic Soviet interest, the constant modernisation of the military potential and the increase of the financial contribution of the vassals. Another problem discussed is also the increase of the number of Soviet troops in the satellite countries, a thing which ensures to Moscow the consolidation of the occupation regime.

As is known, alongside the overt occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet social imperialists have intensified the silent occupation of the "allied" countries. Under the label of the Warsaw Treaty, about half a million of Soviet soldiers, with the most modern weapons, are deployed in these countries, pending Moscow's orders, to intervene at any moment and suppress with fire every resistance of the peoples of these countries, or any deviation from the conductor's baton, as was the case with Czechoslovakia, in the name of the "defence of the interests of the socialist family".

The Moscow rulers, continues the newspaper, strive to wipe out every feeling of patriotism and love for their country in the armies of the "allied" countries, so as to degenerate them into mercenary submissive armies, in suppressive and gendarme-like armies of their peoples and of the other peoples, according to the hegemonic aims of Moscow.

Further on ZERI I POPULLIT writes: The peoples and countries of Eastern Europe, as well as the other peoples of Europe, hate both the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO. They know very well that these two organisms are aggressive instruments in the hands of the two superpowers to preserve their spheres of influence and to contend between them for world hegemony and domination, in the game of which has entered social-imperialist China of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping as well. The peoples of countries of Eastern Europe, who have inherited a rich revolutionary tradition, but who are suffering today under the heel of the Soviet social imperialists, will not remain forever vassals of the Moscovite rulers and will not allow to be used as obedient tools of the enslaving and expansionist policy of Soviet social imperialism. Like all the peoples of the world, they too are ever better understanding that the road to win and defend freedom and national independence, the road of peace and international security, is the destruction of aggressive blocs, and of the frenzied armaments race which is taking place in the framework of these blocs, it is the resolute opposition to the hegemonic and enslaving policy of the superpowers, U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Chinese social imperialism. writes ZERI I POPULLIT in conclusion.

BRIEFS

STEFANI AT CONFERENCE--The Durres District recently held its 23d party conference. Attending the conference were party delegate Simon Stefani, Politburo candidate member and party Central Committee secretary; and Hantie Cela, party Central Committee member. Sotir Kamberi, secretary of the Durres District party committee, presided over the conference. Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee, delivered a report calling for the consolidation of the role of party organizations in the economic sector to fulfill the tasks of the sixth 5-year plan in the field of production and defense. Simon Stefani also addressed the gathering. The conference then elected the new leading district party organs. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

UNESCO EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN SOFIA

AU201914 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA)--Bulgaria hosted the European regional symposium on the problems of education in the spirit of international understanding, cooperation and peace, in the spirit of respect for the essential human freedoms and in implementation of the recommendation of the UNESCO General Conference of 1974. The symposium was organized by UNESCO and representatives of Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, the GDR, the FRG, Greece, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, the USA, the USSR, Turkey, Finland, France and Bulgaria took part in it.

The final document on the symposium's work approved today assessed the implementation of the UNESCO General Conference recommendation. It is noted that it extends to all the educational institutions--from the creches to the higher educational establishments. Stressed is the role of parents in the proper education of the growing generations. Special attention is attached to the foreign language training in education and to the study of the history and culture of other countries and peoples. In this respect the role of UNESCO associated schools, founded in many countries, has been pointed out. Bulgaria has 8 such schools and some of them were visited by the participants in the symposium.

The UNESCO symposium held in Sofia reasserted the close relationship between the implementation of the recommendation and the most topical world problems, the document stated in conclusion.

STATE COUNCIL RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM PRC GOVERNMENT

AU181302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The State Council and Council of Ministers have received a telegram from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and from the PRC State Council, expressing gratitude for the congratulations conveyed on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The telegram expresses wishes for the development of relations between the two countries and for a constant consolidation of friendship between the two peoples.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RETURNS HOME FROM ROMANIA

AU201648 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania where he was on a friendly visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who had accompanied Todor Zhivkov, also returned home with him.

BTA ON PROFESSOR'S REPORTED DEFECTION TO AUSTRIA

AU201503 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA)--Vienna newspaper "DIE PRESSE" and, on the grounds of its item, some Western news agencies reported that Bulgarian sculptor Iyubomir Dalchev has sought asylum in Austria. He was visiting Vienna in connection with the exhibition of his works arranged there.

As BTA has no sufficient information to throw more light on this case, all it could so far tell is the following;

The 77-year old professor Iyubomir Dalchev is a prominent figure in the field of Bulgarian sculpture.

Even before the socialist revolution in 1944 in Bulgaria Iyubomir Dalchev has deeply linked his creative work with the life of the Bulgarian people, with the progressive and democratic traditions in art.

Under the conditions of socialism Iyubomir Dalchev's talent flourished anew and the sculptor created great works dedicated to remarkable events in the history and the revolutionary struggles of the Bulgarian people, inspired by the socialist present, highly praised by our public and the art critics.

Modern in ideological and aesthetical problems, closely linked with the revolutionary struggles of our people for freedom and socialism, combining high professionalism, large-scale generalization of our past and our present, an organic part of our new art --the creative work of Iyubomir Dalchev was born by socialism, by its ideas and reality. It expresses these ideas and belongs to the lasting achievements of the Bulgarian socialist national culture.

The socialist society placed at the disposal of Iyubomir Dalchev every condition for his creative realization. It bestowed on him the highest titles of People's Artist, Hero of Socialist Labour and Laureate of the Dimitrov Prize.

The circumstances and situation in which Professor Dalchev is now staying abroad remain unclear. The Bulgarian public will fail to understand a move in acute contradiction with the civic and creative positions which have been manifested for long years by Professor Dalchev, a contradiction with the highest achievements of his own art. The Bulgarian public will not change its high esteem and its attitude to the sculptor's creations. But its attitude to the behaviour of Professor Dalchev will depend solely on him.

In connection with that part of the report that together with Iyubomir Dalchev other Bulgarian artists have also sought asylum, BTA would like to specify that the others were Ana Dalchev, the sculptor's wife, and Petur Atanasov Petrov, who neither is a people's artist, nor a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts, but an aide to Iyubomir Dalchev and a close friend in the family.

As the BTA was informed, the Bulgarian authorities, the Union of Bulgarian Artists and his relatives have taken steps to contact Professor Dalchev.

We hope that the Austrian authorities will help arrange a meeting with Professor Iyubomir Dalchev, which would follow the intent of the traditionally good relations between the two countries.

PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS AFTER THIRD QUARTER REPORTED

AU201421 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA)--The results of the implementation of the unified plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the first nine months of 1979 are published here. These results show that there are considerable reserves and good possibilities for the integral fulfilment of this year's quotas: of the contracts on industrial production and its marketing, of exports and imports, of the timely commissioning of projects and of harvesting the crops in scheduled time and without losses, reads the announcement of the Social Information Committee with the Ministerial Council.

The basic quotas characteristic of the effectiveness of production were fulfilled 101 per cent. These are the net production per 100 leva of capital goods, public labour productivity and profit per 100 leva of the production funds. Good are the returns from the considerable investments in reconstruction, updating and extension of the production assets, as well as in the industrial transfer of scientific and technological achievements.

The industrial quotas were met 100.5 per cent with a 6.4 per cent increase of the industrial output as compared to the first nine months of 1978. Generation of electric and thermal power grew by 7.3 per cent and production of coal by 11.9 per cent. The relative savings with regard to the 1978 level amount to 250 million leva, 162 million of which come from saved primary goods, other materials, fuels and electric power.

Due to the principle of self-support applied in the management of agriculture this year's output of agricultural products is expected to exceed last year's production. More maize, sugar beet, sunflower, oriental tobacco, peppers, potatoes and grapes are expected to be produced this year, while the output of wheat and barley is expected to stay close to the last year's mark. The average milk performance of cows has considerably increased as compared to the previous years of the current 5-year period.

Good results are reported in construction. An ethylene branch factory was commissioned in the Burgas petro-chemical works. Some of the capacities of the pig iron casting plant in Ikhtiman were also completed, as well as some capacities of the "Elatsite" copper refining works. Works in Silistra and Lovech were also put in operation. In the first nine months of 1979 35,193 residential buildings, kindergartens and creches with accommodation for 7,500 children were completed, as well as hospital establishments with 460 beds.

The national foreign trade reached 10,000 million leva exceeding by 13.1 per cent the trade in the same period last year. The export of machinery and installations, chemical products and building materials is permanently on the increase. In the nine months of this year this country has been visited by 4 million foreign tourists from 152 countries, which stands for a 3.5 increase over last year's figures in the same period.

The average salary of the workers and employees in the ministries, departments and economic complexes went up by 2.4 per cent as compared to the first nine months of 1978. In industry this increase is 5.6 per cent and in construction 4.5 percent. Public consumption funds have continued to grow being directed chiefly to promotion of education, health care and the improvement of social security and pensions. From June 1 this year, expectant mothers and children under three are entitled to free medicines during medical treatment at home.

Considerable means were invested in the construction of environment conservation projects preventing industrial pollution.

SLOVAK DAILY NOTES APPEAL OF CASTRO'S UN SPEECH

AU191045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lderincz commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "As Long As There Is Time"]

[Text] The title of this commentary may seem "too sharp" to some people, and perhaps to some people it may seem inappropriately sounding the alarm. But there are many such problems in the world which not only require the most effective and, as far as possible, the speediest solution, but which are literally clamoring for it. This applies both to the dilemma between war and peace and to questions on the basic existence and further development of tens and even hundreds of millions of people. At the same time, the interconnections, mutual dependence and interlinking of mankind's problems are obvious. And the volume and complicated nature of these problems only increase with time, with the delay or postponement of their solution. Thus, it would be reckless to waste any opportunity to point them out or to search for and create ways to solve them.

This is not a matter of immature haste, but a warning that losses of time cannot be redeemed in any manner and that the consequences of this can be irreparable. Confirmation of this irrefutable truth resounded very strongly from Fidel Castro's speech, delivered toward the end of last week at the 34th UN General Assembly session. There the Cuban statesman did not speak only for himself, on behalf of his fatherland. He spoke in the name of the entire nonaligned movement, of which he has become chairman for the next 3 years at the recent sixth summit conference in Havana. In his 2-hour speech, which evoked great response, he appealed: "It is imperative to put an end to saber-rattling, to threats and arrogance, to hegemonism in the international arena. It is time to put an end to the illusion that the problems of the world can be solved with the aid of nuclear weapons. Bombs can kill the starving, the sick and the ignorant, but they cannot rid the world of hunger, disease and ignorance. In the same way they cannot suppress the peoples' just struggle."

The appeal contained in the words "as long as there is time" is typical of the key aspect of his speech. The key aspect was his emphasis on detente, on the intensification of detente and, particularly, on its implementation in the military sphere. In other words, the key aspect is in the wish of more than two-thirds of the UN members which he voiced--that is, the wish of countries belonging to the nonaligned movement--the wish to achieve a decisive turn in the halting of feverish armament and, on the basis of such a step as the signing of the SALT II treaty, to start paving the path for broader talks that would lead to a further easing of tension and finally to general disarmament.

Progress in this direction is closely connected with the need to transfer larger financial means and the economic and scientific-technical potential for eliminating the backwardness of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is necessary because the average per capita income in these states is 14 times lower than the income of people in the industrially developed countries. According to the latest figures, the indebtedness of developing states now amounts to \$35 billion. At the same time the majority of the member-states of the nonaligned movement understand--as was shown at their recent Havana conference, and as Fidel Castro mentioned in New York--that imperialism, with its aggressive character, its neocolonialist policy of hegemonist supremacy and economic pillaging, is the main obstacle on their path toward a peaceful, free and dignified life. And although the socialist countries bear no responsibility for the inadequate development of large parts of the world--since they never participated in exploitation--they, nevertheless, realize far better the developing states' problems and are helping to overcome these problems. They are led to this by sincere solidarity, which is one of the basic features of the socialist social system.

Naturally, the representatives of many members of the nonaligned movement spoke in the general debate but Fidel Castro's speech was, nevertheless, a kind of culmination of their statements. He spoke in the name of them all. He submitted a comprehensive picture of the present complicated world, and his lips voiced the appeal of a great and influential movement to approach the untangling of the most complicated problems in a more responsible and resolute manner. He stated that he had not come to New York as a prophet of the revolution, but, nevertheless, his statement undoubtedly resounded as the combat voice of a communist revolutionary, who is never indifferent to the fate of people anywhere in the world.

INDRA RECEIVES GDR'S MANFRED GERLACH

LD201316 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany. In the course of a friendly conversation they reviewed the all-round development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and their efforts at strengthening peace in the world.

REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Prague Arrival

LD191734 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Communist Party Politburo member, Deputy Premier and National Defence Minister General Vo Nguyen Giap, arrived here on Friday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and the government.

The members of the delegation are Minister in the premier's office Vu Tuan, Deputy Foreign Minister Qhteng Luong, and ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

20 October Activities

LD201436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and minister of national defense, paid homage to the memory of the unknown soldier in Prague today by laying a wreath at the Zizkov Hill memorial. The members of the delegation also paid tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding leader of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement. They laid a bouquet of red flowers in the hall of the Soviet Army at the memorial. After the act of remembrance the members of the Vietnamese delegation signed the book of honor at the national memorial.

The Vietnamese delegation was subsequently received by Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense. The representatives of the two fraternal armies briefed each other on problems of common interest. The meeting took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere. The Vietnamese delegation then left for Karlovy Vary.

Visit to Karlovy Vary

LD212235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy premier and minister of national defense, today visited the largest Czechoslovak spa of Karlovy Vary. Members of the delegation acquainted themselves also with the history of medical treatments in Karlovy Vary. At the end of the visit, Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his admiration of the high standard of medical care in Czechoslovakia.

SIGNING OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA REPORTED

AU202017 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed yesterday in Prague between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and the Czechoslovak side by Deputy Federal Minister of Foreign Trade Alois Hloch. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Agim Kasa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During its stay in Prague the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by Federal Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Babcak. The reception was also attended by Agim Kasa.

START OF TRIAL OF SIX DISSIDENTS REPORTED

Prague Account

LD221154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Senate of the city court in Prague has started today the main proceeding in the penal case against the accused Uhl, Dr Benda, Jori Dienstbier, Vaclav Havel, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova. The indictment of the city prosecutor charges them of having committed the penal offense of subverting the republic.

Access to Trial Limited

LD220914 Hamburg DPA in German 0748 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The political trial [words indistinct] of six leading members of the "Charter 77" civil rights movement opened today in Prague [words indistinct]. They are accused by the CSSR authorities of "antistate and subversive practices." [sentence indistinct]

Approximately 100 supporters of the civil rights scene, including one of the movement's present spokesmen, Ladislav Hejdanek, gathered in the Prague City court building which in the last 3 years has several times been the scene of such trials. Access to the court room which, the court said, is "too small for more members of the public" was hermetically [as received] sealed off by policemen. Several Western embassies in Prague had sent their representatives as observers. A representative of the prisoners' aid organization Amnesty International had also come.

II. 22 Oct 79

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITY STEPPED UP

AU191842 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Report signed (RH): "On Military Preparation"]

[Text] At a press conference held in Prague on Tuesday [16 October], workers of the Central Committee of the Union for the Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] discussed results achieved in the training of recruits and in the preparation of citizens for civil defense, as well as next year's tasks. In the past training year the preparation of recruits in the sphere of political-educational work and all types of specialized and basic training was improved. This also is attested to by the results in the socialist competition of individuals and collectives which began in all training centers in which 34.4 percent of the recruits were awarded the medal for excellent preparation and almost half of the training squads were given excellent assessments. More than 56 percent of the recruits have opted for SVAZARM membership. As regards the preparation of citizens for civil defense, during the past year SVAZARM instructors in cities, housing settlements and enterprises trained more than 2 million citizens in 36,000 groups. For industrial and agricultural enterprises SVAZARM trained more than 10,000 instructors and additional cadres of commanders of village civil defense self-help formations and of projects' civil defense detachments.

POLEDNIK, HOFFMANN ATTEND TV ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

LD201526 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the historic conference of delegates of works committees and corps shop stewards began in Podbrezova today with a demonstration of working people and veteran trade unionists. Today's celebrations included the unveiling of a memorial to Jan Sverma, a prominent representative of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The festivities were attended by a delegation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee. Present were also the foremost representatives of the revolutionary trade union movement, Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, as well as Vaclav Bezel and Ladislav Abraham, chairmen of the Czech and the Slovak Trade Union Councils, and other officials. A tribute to the life and work of Jan Sverma, revolutionary, patriot, internationalist, hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Slovak National Uprising, was paid in a festive speech by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The celebration was also attended by direct participants of the Podbrezova conference as well as representatives of the party and state bodies of the Central Slovakian Region and of Banska Bystrica District.

JAKES VISITS FACTORIES IN WESTERN SLOVAKIA

LD191145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited Galanta and Trnava Districts in Western Slovakia yesterday. At the sugar refinery in Sladkovicovo he was informed about progress in this year's sugar campaign, and in Trnava-Zavar he visited the regional (?ocis) cleaning station and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Unified Agricultural Cooperative. Representatives of the Western Slovakian Region and of local organizations and scientific research institutions briefed Comrade Milos Jakes about the implementation of the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as about the tasks and aims of agriculture in the region.

LENART VISITS BRATISLAVA EXHIBITION

LD201524 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, accompanied by Rudolf Jurik, head of Department of the Central Committee, has visited the seventh biennial of illustrations, "Bratislava 79." Comrade Lenart welcomed the fact that the biennial of illustrations is the Czechoslovak contribution to this year's International Year of the Child.

LENART PRESENTS HUSAK LETTER, AWARD TO ACTOR

LD191534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent national artist Mikulas Huba a letter of congratulations on his 60th birthday. In his letter Comrade Gustav Husak thanks the artist for his great contribution to the development of Czechoslovak dramatic art. He paid tribute to the artist's acting, which springs from the progressive traditions of Slovak theater and significantly enriches the life of our people. In the conclusion of the letter, Comrade Gustav Husak also recognized national artist Mikulas Ruba for his extensive cultural and political work.

The letter of congratulations was presented to the artist today by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The letter presented him, at the same time, with a high award--the Order of Labor--which has been bestowed on him by the president of the republic in recognition of his significant political and social commitment and many years of important artistic work.

National artist Mikulas Huba has also received letters of congratulations on his significant jubilee by Lubomir Strougal, the chairman of the federal government, and Peter Colotka, the chairman of the Slovak Government, both members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

MINISTER NOTES 600,000 APPLICANTS WAITING FOR TELEPHONES

AU171047 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Svatopluk Smutny interview with Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] On the one hand you are unable to satisfy many applicants for private telephones, while on the other you point out the very low rate of utilization of some subscribers' telephones. What consequences does this have for communications?

[Answer] At present we have approximately 3 million telephones in operation, and almost 600,000 applicants for telephones. Of the total number of telephones more than 1 million are in private households. Last year we connected more than 100,000 new lines, of which 45,000 are in private households. The current construction of additional exchanges will make it possible to expand telephone services. On the other hand, whether we can equip households with telephones faster is contingent on capital investment resources allocated to us from the state budget.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S FRG VISIT

Visit to Nuremberg

LD191200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1051 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Nuremberg--At the end of his 4-day stay in the FRG, GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker today visited Nuremberg. In the company of Federal Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Town Planning Dr Haack he visited a new housing estate at Nuremberg-Langwasser and the rebuilt historic town center. Earlier he had visited a center for the care of the aged and disabled at Erlangen.

Minister's Comments

LD192300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (ADN correspondent)--Dr Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, at the end of his 4-day visit to the FRG today in Nuremberg expressed his hope that his meetings and talks with official figures and with representatives from politics and industry will contribute to further a little the normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG. The exchange of news and opinions were useful, without overlooking the differences, even contradictions, between their social and political order. During a reception given by the city of Nuremberg the minister also said: "Especially in Nuremberg, a city which suffered greatly in the last war and 80 percent of which was destroyed, we are permitted to recall that our two states--not least for the reasons of being at the center of Europe--carry a great responsibility for peace, for security and detente on the European Continent. By developing relations of equality between the GDR and FRG we can meet this responsibility."

Dr Dieter Haack, federal minister of regional and urban planning, speaking to GDR journalists, expressed his satisfaction with the results of the visit. He underlined the wide range of topics discussed, which apart from purely technical problems included important political questions such as detente, disarmament and the joint responsibility for peace. The talks showed that with good will on both sides it is possible to co-operate in other areas also, and especially to arrive at solutions to basic political questions. "In this sense I assess the visit as very positive and important, not only from the purely technical but also the overall political standpoint."

Minister Junker returned by air to the GDR on Friday afternoon. He was seen off at Nuremberg airport by Federal Minister Dr Haack.

Interview With Junker

LD201342 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today the GDR minister for construction, Wolfgang Junker, ended his official visit to the FRG. Before he left our Bonn correspondent Alfred Fleischhacker spoke with him: [begin recording]

[Fleischhacker] At the invitation of the FRG minister for regional and urban planning, Dr Haack, you came on a 4-day visit to the FRG. During this time you had an extensive program with talks and receptions, visits to towns, urban districts, factories and also a few building sites [words indistinct] in some large and smaller factories. What were these meetings primarily concerned with?

[Junker] Primarily we wanted to learn about the state and level of construction in the FRG. Here I would like to stress that we were very interested in the approach taken in the field of town planning, the solving of the questions of modernization and what building processes are being applied in this field in the FRG. Of great importance for us was the visit to BASF in Ludwigshafen where well-known scientists and managers of this concern briefed us in great detail for 3 hours on the problems of noise reduction in the building industry. We found this very informative.

There is here the opportunity to continue to cultivate and develop cooperation. I would like to stress that we had numerous talks with representatives of the building industry and here it was certainly practical to make a contribution toward normalization in the field of the building industry. People got to know one another and there was of course discussion of the problems that exist among building people, as far as it was possible in this amount of time. And we also had the opportunity in these talks to bring about again and again an understanding of the content of our building measures, which for us serves the welfare of the people. I believe that numerous local politicians heard all this with great interest; at any rate they sometimes asked many questions and there was not nearly enough time to answer all the questions in this relatively short visit.

In general I would like to emphasize that the aim of our visit, to get a general view in the field of the building industry, has been achieved and that we naturally also take certain (?memories) back to our country. [end recording]

Alfred Fleischhacker was speaking with Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction. Our Bonn correspondent also spoke with the appropriate FRG departmental minister, Dieter Haack: [Begin recording]

[Fleischhacker] Minister Haack, may I ask you to tell me briefly how you assess the result of this visit, which was primarily an exchange of information?

[Haack] I assess this 4-day visit very positively. I believe that we were able to propose a program which gave Minister Junker an insight into (?our) problems, just as I was able to get to know their problems during my visit to the GDR last year. We want to arrive at a point where our contacts are not only at government level, but where it is possible to speak with those persons responsible who make important decisions here say in the building industry, or in other branches of our industry. I think that the talks with the German building industry, the talks yesterday at BASF in Ludwigshafen where our main emphasis was on questions of energy saving and noise reduction, were certainly also very important. I believe that these 4 days have shown that it is worthwhile talking with one another. [end recording]

HOFFMAN RECEIVES SFYR'S LJUBICIC FOR FAREWELL VISIT

LD191155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR defense minister, today received the Yugoslav military delegation headed by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and federal secretary of national defense, for a farewell visit.

During the cordial meeting the visit of the Yugoslav guests as a contribution to the further deepening of the close relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia, and their armed forces.

In recognition of and as a tribute to their services to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation of the armies of the two countries, he conferred on Army General Ljubicic and other members of the delegation the medal of brotherhood in arms. The federal secretary for national defense expressed his thanks for the honor and the hospitality extended everywhere to the delegation during their stay in the GDR. He described the working talks and the exchange of experience as extremely valuable for strengthening the defense capability of the friendly socialist countries.

The talk was attended by the Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold and Adm Wilhelm Ehm, and the Yugoslav Ambassador Djuro Jovic.

Later today the delegation was seen off with military ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

TRADE COOPERATION MEASURES SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD210626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest (ADN correspondent)--The chairman of the planning organs of the GDR and Romania have agreed on measures for deepening scientific-technological cooperation. The measures also cover cooperation in specialization as well as the further development of trade in the interest of the two countries. The negotiating partners, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Constantin, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, ended their 3-day meeting in Bucharest today. In realization of the June 1977 agreements signed between the party and state delegations of the two countries which met under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, the tasks for the coordination of plans covering the 1981-85 period were at the center of the talks.

FIRST TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA CONCLUDED

LD200345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1908 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Panama City--The first trade agreement has been concluded between the GDR and Panama. The two states affirmed in the negotiations their interest to develop foreign trade relations for their mutual benefit in accordance with the existing opportunities.

JOINT PRESS RELEASE ON NORWEGIAN TU VISIT ANNOUNCED

LD162343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a joint press release the visit by a delegation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions [LO] to the FDGB is assessed as a contribution to the deepening of relations between the two trade union organizations. The Norwegian delegation led by LO Chairman Tor Halvorsen had talks with a delegation of the FDGB Central Executive led by its chairman Harry Tisch, and acquainted itself at enterprises in Rostock Bezirk with the FDGB's work in representing the interests of the working people. The FDGB and the LO express their satisfaction at the fact that cooperation among trade unions of different orientations and international affiliations continues to develop. They are also agreed that the safeguarding of peace and the achievement of effective results in controlled disarmament correspond to the interests of the working people and require trade union commitment.

DISSIDENT BAHRO ADDRESSES FRIENDS IN GDR ON FRG TV

DW181353 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 17 Oct 79 DW

[Statement by GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro; date not given--recorded]

[Text] It is without enmity that I leave the state which I have to thank for my entire personal and political development. My experiences in pretrial confinement and in penal servitude at least have confirmed that an appearance such as mine requires civil courage but not any kind of martyrdom.

Part of the outrage over my arrest and conviction, which naturally is only too justified, fails to recognize the import of the challenge which I offered. People have been crucified, burned and shot in all periods of time for what I have done. You can see that I am intact in every respect.

I have now departed for purely political reasons. I have not deemed significant the dangers of renewed arrest, possible curtailment of contacts, and so forth. The extraordinary measures of my isolation in the past several days served the purpose of safeguarding my farewell to the GDR against any disturbances. But for one, albeit drastic, exception I was allowed to talk with the people I wanted to see, and whoever dared to seek contact with me despite the inevitable excitement was allowed to do so.

My application for expatriation gives the main motive for my decision. Owing to my origin and tongue I have imposed, by criticism of the real existing socialism, not specifically on the GDR, yet primarily on the GDR which, in view of historical circumstances, has the greatest difficulty in insuring its stability in the ideological struggle. If I wanted to try now to start a direct political action in the GDR it would be bound to be quelled, and the upshot would be an aggravation, and this aggravation not just pertaining to internal tensions. So to begin with, what I want to do is mitigate burdens. Even without much of a movement my presence would now, above all, cause the defensive mechanisms to go into action and provoke a reinforcing of the armor. Any proposal reminiscent of my theses would automatically turn on the warning light.

I would just impede you, comrades and friends. I would impede conceivable initiatives from the top. My book remains there. And you do not need my back which has become broad now. Continue to read and pass the word on without too much caution, think further. And in groups. When you engage in discussion, trust in the course of history. This is what I want to tell you today. Naturally I still have other, positive reasons for my move to the Federal Republic. I have rather definite hopes. But I shall talk about those later.

I greet you as the one I have always been.

RUNAWAY CHILD RETURNED TO WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES

AU191844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Fourteen-year-old Kai Aring was handed back to the competent authorities of the Senat of Berlin (West) on 17 Oct 79. Aring had run away from his home and was picked up on 16 Oct 79 on transit train D242 between the GDR border crossing points of Griebnitzsee and Marienborn.

II. 22 Oct 79

E 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COURT SENTENCES AGENT OF 'DAWID GANG' TO PRISON

LD200248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Court sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on Friday the agent of the Dawid gang, Marianne Pollacek, a civil servant working for a West Berlin authority, for crimes against paragraph 105 of the penal code, misuse of the transit agreement, as well as violation of the foreign exchange law.

On behalf of the criminal Horst Dawid, the agent took part several times in subversive acts carried out by the gang on the transit routes of the GDR. By using intelligence equipment and methods, she reconnoitered transit routes, arranged for meeting places and attempted to deceive the border security organs of the GDR. To this end the agent used in her crimes repeatedly and unscrupulously her two children aged 5 years and 5 months.

Hidden on her person and inside the car, she smuggled large amounts of foreign currency to Berlin (West). In order to earn money in this criminal way, she allowed herself to be recruited by Wilhelm Keimel, agent of the Dawid gang, and she was trained in carrying out the criminal acts by the leading member of the gang, Lutz Kickaefer, alias "Hans."

2,190 'CRIMINALS' RELEASED AS PART OF AMNESTY

LD200315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--As a result of the amnesty decided on by the Council of State on 24 September 1979 to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR, 2,190 criminals were amnestied and released from prison between 10 and 18 October 1979. This is stated in an announcement Friday by the press office of the GDR prosecutor-general.

In accordance with clause 3 of the Council of State's decision on the amnesty, the local councils have obtained work for the amnestied GDR citizens, and they have been given all-round help in rehabilitating to social life. A number of amnestied foreign citizens have already left the GDR.

The announcement states that the amnesty will affect between 20,000 and 25,000 persons.

SED COAL, POWER INDUSTRY ACTIVISTS DISCUSS WINTER PLANS

AU161557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Senftenberg (ND)--In Senftenberg on 12 October 500 party activists of the coal and power industry discussed implementation by the party leadership of winter preparations and insuring of supplies under all weather conditions. The discussion was attended by Werner Walde, SED Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and power. In his report Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee Basic Materials Industry Department, analyzed preparations for the winter in the brown coal industry, the power plants and the gas and heating plants. He thanked all working people in the coal and power industry and their cooperation partners on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for their outstanding work.

"In the discussion Wolfgang Rauchfuss described the consistent implementation of the decisions regarding an efficient and economic use of energy and the elimination of any waste of energy as early as before the end of the year as the decisive factor for a safe and stable energy supply. In his concluding statement Werner Walde stressed all communists' great responsibility in the preparation for winter. It is necessary to advocate everywhere a critical attitude toward one's own work and firm ideological positions, and to exert a strict party control, he said."

MINISTRIES ASSESS WINTER FUEL SUPPLIES

LD191430 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Extensive precautionary measures have been taken in the vital sectors of the GDR economy to insure trouble-free operation in extreme weather conditions. This was confirmed in Berlin today by government representatives of the coal and energy, transport and construction industries at the end of the week of winter preparedness of fire protection. The lignite and briquette industry reported that stockpiles had been made good and reserves increased; gas storage capacities had been enlarged and feed targets reached. Loading and unloading of coal trucks will be improved effectively by additional mechanical equipment. The railways have taken measures to protect routes exposed to drifting, installed another 800 point-heater, and increased its snow clearing equipment. Notwithstanding these successes numerous problems requiring an immediate solution had cropped up. They included the conclusion of major overhauls in power stations according to plan as well as the absolute observance of mandatory energy consumption norms during peak periods.

MINISTER ON LIGNITE AS SOURCE OF COUNTRY'S ENERGY

LD211242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0635 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lignite will continue to be the most important primary source of energy for the GDR. This is stated by Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and power, in the latest edition of the government PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN. If all factors are taken into consideration native lignite is still the cheapest source of energy from the economic viewpoint, he said.

The minister pointed out that prices on the world market, particularly those for oil and natural gas, have steadily increased. While the price of oil has risen tenfold on the capitalist markets since 1971 the cost of GDR lignite has doubled.

According to the minister, the GDR has expanded domestic output of lignite more than any other industrial country, owing to its natural reserves and economic conditions. This has proved to be far-sighted and right. "Over 30 years scientific and technological experience has been gathered whose value is now becoming apparent in the light of worldwide problems in meeting future energy requirements," he said.

Approximately 125 million tons of lignite were extracted in 1949, and this figure has now risen to 260 million tons annually. Lignite meets approximately 60 percent of the country's primary energy requirements and is used to produce 80 percent of the country's electricity.

Mitzinger said that the higher cost of lignite extraction calls for the consistent application of new discoveries in science and technology and more effective mastery of existing technology. Wide-ranging tasks still remained to be done to improve open-pit technology.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPSU'S KIRILENKO

Visit to Fejer County

LD191332 Budapest MTI in English 1129 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party CC, secretary of the Central Committee, as well as his party staying currently in Hungary, are visiting County Fejer, western Hungary, on Friday, in the company of Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The program of the Soviet guests started in the morning at the party committee headquarters of County Fejer where First Secretary Imre Takacs gave information about the country's life and economic achievements as well as about the socialist emulation which had unfolded in honour of the 14th Congress of the HSWP and the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation.

In the course of the day Andrey Kirilenko and his party called also at an agricultural cooperative and a state farm.

20 October Activities

LD201510 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko today met leaders of the Budapest Party Committee. The secretary and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee laid a wreath at the memorial to the martyrs of the 1956 counterrevolution, and then conducted an exchange of views with representatives of the party committee. Present at the meeting were Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Andrey Kirilenko and his entourage this morning saw the sights of Budapest. The Soviet guests visited the castle district and the Skat store.

Talks With Mehes

LD201956 Budapest MTI in English 1947 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI)--As we have already reported, Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party CC and secretary of the Central Committee, and his party staying currently in Hungary for an official visit, had a sight-seeing programme in Budapest on Saturday.

Later on the Soviet guests met representatives of the Budapest Party Executive Committee. Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, spoke about the participation of workers in the Hungarian capital in the accomplishment of the people's economic plans, he touched upon the pledges made by factories and enterprises with socialist brigades at the head in the work-competition launched in honor of the party congress to be held next year.

Lajos Mehes then outlined that the two capitals, Budapest and Moscow, cherished fruitful relations, collaboration embraces wide fields whose specialists pass on--on both sides--experiences and exchange views about topical issues, like environmental protection.
[sentence as received]

In the series of programmes of the "days of capitals" Moscow will be introduced in the Hungarian capital in 1981.

Andrey Kirilenko expressed sincere pleasure about the fact that Budapest's communists were working for Budapest's development in close unity, overcoming difficulties. He wished every success and even better achievements for accomplishing the tasks laid down in the extensive work-competition. He voiced the conviction that the fruitful relations between Moscow's and Budapest's party committees as well as the councils of the two capitals would continue to strengthen the friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Airport Farewell

LD211918 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI)--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Budapest Sunday at the end of the visit he had paid at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. His suite included Valentin Makeyev, member of the CPSU CC, second secretary of the Moscow Municipal Party Committee; Yevgeniy Razumov, member of the Central Auditing Commission, deputy head of the CC Department for Party Organization. Andrey Kirilenko and his suite were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and by several other leading officials.

Departure Message to Leaders

LD211505 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has left Hungary. Among other activities Kirilenko was received by Janos Kadar, was briefed on the work of the communists in Budapest and at the Ikarus Works he made a speech at a Hungarian-Soviet friendship rally. From aboard his aircraft Kirilenko sent a telegram to Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth wishing the Hungarian people further successes in building an advanced socialist society.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON SRI LANKA CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU191053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 79 p 3 AU

["Communique on Visit by a Delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party [SLCP] led by Secretary General Kottoruge Pablis Silva visited our country between 10 and 15 October. The delegation included Central Committee Secretary Dew Gunasekera.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Politburo member Dezso Nemes met with the Sri Lankan guests. Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, had talks with the delegation. The delegation visited the PPF National Council, Veszprem County, the Badacsony state farm and the Lagymanyos bread factory.

At talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere the two parties' representatives informed each other about their parties' position, activity and subsequent tasks. They conducted an extensive exchange of views about timely aspects of the international situation, the international communist and workers movement and the anti-imperialist struggle. They reviewed interparty relations and expressed their willingness to develop further cooperation.

The two parties' representatives stressed that maintaining and consolidating detente calls for resolute action by all peace-loving and progressive forces against the adversaries of peace and social progress. They regard restraining the arms race as an urgent task of the time. They support constructive disarmament proposals based on the mutual security of countries. They paid tribute to the significance of the new initiative by the Soviet Union, its unilateral step toward disarmament, which strengthens the atmosphere of detente and which has opened the possibility of preventing a new round of the arms race and of embarking on the path of genuine disarmament.

They approve any step that serves Asia becoming a continent of peace and cooperation. They resolutely condemn China's aggressive threats against Socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which endanger the security of the peoples of the Indochinese area and world peace.

They repeatedly asserted that the Hungarian and Sri Lankan communists support the peoples struggling for self-determination and national and economic independence and against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The MSZMP representatives expressed the internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian working people with the struggle waged by the Sri Lanka communists for the political, economic and social interests of the working masses, the unity of the workers class and the unification of leftist democratic forces against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

The SLCP representatives spoke with appreciation of the successes attained by the Hungarian working people in building an advanced socialist society. They stressed that the successes and experiences in socialist construction and the MSZMP's international activity serve well the common cause of peace and social progress. Both parties regard strengthening collaboration among the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as their internationalist duty. They are prepared to continue actively to participate in concerted action by all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. It was established with satisfaction at the talks that cooperation is developing well between the two parties and has been further strengthened by the Sri Lankan fraternal party's visit.

The Sri Lankan party delegation departed from our country on Monday [15 October]. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, bade farewell to the guests at Ferihegy Airport.

LEADERS CABLE GDR COUNTERPARTS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD071703 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic the Hungarian leaders--on behalf of the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the working people of the Hungarian People's Republic--cabled their good wishes to the leaders and all the workers of the socialist German state.

The telegram addressed to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph emphasizes, among other things: "The foundation of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil expressed and started deep changes in the life of the peoples of Europe. The German Democratic Republic has consistently carried through anti-fascist democratic transformation of the society and has firmly stood up against any attempt aimed at reviving German militarism. Under the guidance of the German Socialist Unity Party, the working people of the German Democratic Republic attained historic achievements in the past three decades."

"The German Democratic Republic is an important pillar of European peace and security. Its active peace-loving foreign policy is well worth its wide international respect and esteem. As member of the community of the socialist countries the German Democratic Republic is having a big and responsible part in consolidating international detente and in preserving peace in Europe and in the whole world."

The undersigners of the telegram, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonezi and Gyorgy Lazar, finally express satisfaction over the fact that the relations of the two countries striving for common objectives, are developing dynamically and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. On the occasion of the historic anniversary they wish success to the people of the GDR in attaining their home and foreign political objectives, in building advanced socialist society and in protecting peace.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE VISITS BUDAPEST

LD202035 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI)--George S. Vest, deputy secretary of state of the United States, has spent two days in Budapest. He held exchanges of views with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy about bilateral relations and about international issues of mutual interest.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state was received by Foreign Minister Frigyes Fuja, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, as well as by Foreign Trade Secretary Peter Veress.

BUDAPEST COMMENTATOR ON HUA'S VISIT TO FRANCE

LD211225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Eva Szecsi Paris dispatch]

[Excerpts] The 1-week visit of the Chinese head of government to France is among the great events of international politics even if neither side achieved its most desired objective. Hua Guofeng had to realize that in basic questions French foreign policy differs from that of China. There are no identical views on assessing the situation in Indochina, particularly Kampuchea.

It is an open question whether the French hosts had any illusions whether the present Chinese leadership, which has declared the four ways of modernization would make changes in its foreign policy. The fact is that Hua's visit gives no support to these distant hopes. On the contrary, it shatters them.

The leaders of French political and economic life had to content themselves with promises offering the prospect of continuation in other respects as well. At the first stop of the Chinese head of government in Western Europe--his 1-week visit to France--no really big business deal has been transacted. The negotiations will continue, but the Chinese side made its Paris partners clearly understand that it wished to boost cooperation with West European capitals and that the future prospect is establishment of Chinese-West European mixed enterprises. In other words, France is not a privileged partner despite the oft-mentioned initiative taken by De Gaulle.

The French-Chinese war industry negotiations are wrapped in complete mystery. In this branch China is a serious customer, or would be, but the sale of Mirage fighters or the most modern French armaments is not a question of simple sale and purchase: it has international political and strategic significance. During Hua's visit an anxious cautiousness was noticeable in Paris lest an improvement and expansion in French-Chinese relations be at the expense of European detente, or more clearly, of French-Soviet relations.

On Hua's arrival President Giscard said that this visit is a turning point in the world. One week later, at least in the light of French expectations, this wording appears to be exaggerated. It was rather just an opening. But not even this was stated in an official document. Before the start of the visit the Chinese side let it be known that it did not wish to draft any sort of joint communique.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

Aczel Meeting, Protocol

LD192358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Hungarian-Cuban cooperation commission has ended with the signing of a protocol. Proposals were accepted, among other things, for the development of nickel production in Cuba and cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry. Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier, received Jose Ramon Fernandez, head of the Cuban delegation.

20 October Departure

LD201220 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI)--The Cuban economic delegation that under the leadership of Deputy Prime Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, chairman of the Cuban section of the Hungarian Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, attended the 9th meeting of the committee, today left Budapest. At the Ferihegy Airport the Cuban delegation was seen off by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker, co-chairman of the committee.

MTI on Talks

LD201053 Budapest MTI in English 0518 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)--The 9th session of the Hungarian-Cuban Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation ended on Friday in Budapest, with the signing of the protocol by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker and Jose Ramon Fernandez, the co-chairman of the commission.

The body stated that cooperation between the two countries has further developed since the previous session. The goods exchange traffic has emerged favourably. With the goods exchange agreements signed for the 1976-1980 period, and in keeping with the accords for expanding the provisions for the 1978-1980 period, nearly 75 million roubles worth of traffic has been envisaged this year. Hungary is participating in the development of the Cuban bus industry by delivering component units.

At the session, topical questions of cooperation were surveyed: the nickel exploitation being carried on with the participation of a number of countries, as well as the pharmaceutical industry cooperation, work connected with the Ciro Redondo slaughter-house's reconstruction, as well as various proposals for the coproduction of industrial installations. Resolutions were accepted for the furthering of partnership.

The session favourably evaluated the scientific-technical cooperation and approved the work of the subcommittee's 12th session. A protocol to this effect was signed by Imre Szekacs, general director of Tesco [organization for international scientific and technical cooperation] and by Manuel Garcia, Cuban deputy telecommunication minister. According to the document, 65 percent more Cubans are studying in Hungary this year and more Hungarian specialists traveled to Cuba than a year before. Next year, Hungarian higher education institutions will receive 200 Cuban students and 35 Hungarian specialists will travel to the distant friendly country. For the next years, 29 cooperation themes were defined in the various branches of national economy, in those areas where the Hungarian industry can provide suitable assistance for Cuba.

On Friday, Jose Ramon Fernandez was received by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-premier of the Council of Ministers. The meeting, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Gyula Szeker and Mihaly Kornidesz, department head of the HSWP Central Committee.

Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, the Cuban ambassador in Budapest, took part in the Cuban delegation's programs.

On the occasion of the 9th session of the cooperation commission, the ambassador of Cuba in Budapest gave a reception.

GASPAR RECEIVES BELGIAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD180622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, has received a delegation of the Belgian Confederation of Christian Trade Unions headed by Robert D'Hondt, its secretary general, now visiting Hungary. At the meeting they exchanged their views on the international trade union movement and the possibilities of developing bilateral relations.

TU DELEGATION LED BY GASPAR LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

LD211233 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Ulaanbataar at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions. The delegation is headed by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council.

MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Sep 79 p 5 WA

[Excerpts] In the course of a recent interview, Dr Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food, told Istvan Matko, correspondent for MAGYAR HIRLAP, the following:

"The extremes of weather had a detrimental effect primarily on wheat, yields from which were lower by 10 quintals per hectare than last year. Due to winterkill, the area devoted to wheat was smaller than planned. The area planted to corn met plan specifications while that planted to sunflower exceeded them. Unfortunately, total small-grain yields are lower than envisioned by 2 million tons. Under our conditions this is a very substantial amount. It was possible to compensate for the shortfall only in part. The weather also damaged certain vegetables, especially peas which were sown in large quantity. On the other hand, we had a good harvest of other vegetables so that over-all yields will approximate the plan. In the final analysis, plant production yields are lower than those of last year.

"The situation is the opposite in the field of livestock raising. Returns from the largest branch, hog raising, will be higher than last year. However, the increase is smaller than the decrease in plant production. Therefore, the balance for the production value of agriculture will be the same as last year provided that the weather does not turn unfavorable during the remainder of the year. I must also stress that agriculture could achieve this result only at considerably higher cost than the preceding year. Because of this, 200 of the large farms are in financial difficulties.

"A shortfall in agriculture will not be permitted to cause domestic shortages. Even though one-quarter of our food products are exported, the shortfall will be charged to the export fund.

"Our animal husbandry will feel the 2 million-ton shortfall in small grains. Numerous steps have been taken to alleviate the problem, including reduction in the delivery weight of hogs and cattle. The principle of thrift is being asserted in the feeding of livestock: This year specific fodder utilization has been 2-11 percent lower than during the same period in 1978. We are providing a sound fodder basis for animal husbandry even through imports if necessary. We wish to keep our livestock herds at their present level at all costs, because if it falls, it will take many years to re-attain the present level. Increased meat production is extremely important in view of our future tasks.

"In addition to providing the material prerequisites, we are making essential economic information available: The decree on bulk purchasing prices has been published. As regards the other conditions of the regulations, the official position on the extent of state subsidies, the tax system, the conditions for obtaining credits are now being finalized. According to the government resolution, such information will be published by the end of November. It is true that we would like to accelerate this process so that the producers will know what is what. "The shortfall has led to a lack of funds and outright deficits in many places. In the interest of operational continuity, the Hungarian National Bank will be flexible in its credit practices. In conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and other interest organs, they will not permit farms to become impotent from lack of funds, to be unable to purchase the materials and implements needed for production. Naturally, each application for credit will be investigated to determine what caused the shortage of funds. Where it is found to be due to inadequate leadership, there will be personal consequences. But losses resulting from inclement weather will be taken care of on an expedited basis.

"In closing, I should like to emphasize that the output of private and auxiliary farms deserves attention in laying the groundwork for next year's yields. Such farms account for 30-32 percent of total agricultural production value. We are expecting such farms not only to sustain but increase their current level of production. We had this in mind while formulating the system of regulators. Higher bulk purchasing prices will offset their increased production costs while their taxation will remain unchanged. This set of conditions is in harmony with our traditional practices and will provide adequate interest and incentive to the small farms."

FIELD WORK, HARVESTING PROGRESSING ACCORDING TO PLAN

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 79 p 4 WA

[Excerpts] It rained twice last week; substantial precipitation fell chiefly in Transdanubia and the northern parts of the country. This improved conditions for field work in these areas. Field work continues to be difficult in most parts of the great plains. Reports from the provinces indicate that farms have completed 70 percent of the preparations for fall sowing. Progress was greatest in those regions where the fields destined for wheat and other winter crops had been cleared of green crops by the end of summer. To date, one-quarter of the area intended for spring crops has been plowed.

Sowing is progressing at a rate appropriate to the season. Between 70-75 percent of winter barley has been sown. The situation is approximately the same in the case of rye. By the end of last week 5 percent of the wheat was in the ground, and the seeded area is increasing at the rate of several tens of thousands of hectares daily.

The pace of harvesting continues to be satisfactory. Thirty percent of the rice and 70 percent of the potatoes have been gathered. Sugar beet picking is progressing in harmony with the schedules of beet-processing plants: To date 15 percent of the sugar beets have been picked. Eighty-five percent of the soya and 90 percent of the sunflower --the latter sown on the substantially larger area of 229,000 hectares--have been harvested. So far, 20 percent of the corn--sown on the largest area of all--has been harvested. More than half the silo corn has been put into appropriate storage to date.

Over three-quarters of the fruit has been picked. The vegetable-growing areas of the large farms are more than half cleared. Picking of tomatoes and peppers is still in process. More than half the vintage has been completed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC

19 October Arrival

LD192322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, October 19, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav federal secretary of national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic arrived here at noon for a two-day working visit to the Armed Forces of Poland at the invitation of Polish Minister of National Defense General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This afternoon, the federal secretary of national defence and members of the Yugoslav People's Army delegation will have talks with their hosts on cooperation between the two countries' armies, and in the evening minister Jaruzelski will give dinner in honour of his guest.

Meeting With Gierek, Jaroszewicz

LD202359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today, Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz received Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defence, who is staying in Poland on a working visit. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and the Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, Muhidin Beqic.

JABLONSKI TO VISIT MEXICO, COSTA RICA IN 'NEAREST FUTURE'

LD212206 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct, PAP--Invited by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski will pay official visits to Mexico and Costa Rica in the nearest future.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH SYRIAN BATH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD191508 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct, PAP--Today, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Babiuch, received assistant secretary general of the regional leadership of the Syrian Socialist Arab Renaissance Ba'th Party, Jabir Bajbouj, [words indistinct] Poland.

The two informed each other of the activity of both parties, discussed questions of the further development of the inter-party cooperation, and exchanged views on the current international questions with a special regard to the Middle East conflict.

GIEREK OPENS 16TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM IN WARSAW

LD191342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The 16th plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee was opened in Warsaw today.

Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, has taken the floor.
[begin recording]

[Gierek] I am opening the debates of the 16th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. I cordially greet the members of the Central Committee as well as the candidate members of the Central Committee, the members of the Central Auditing Commission Presidium, and of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission. I also greet all guest invited to our session.

The Politburo proposes that we devote today's debates to an examination of the draft guidelines of the Central Committee for the eighth congress of our party and to taking appropriate decisions on the convening of the eighth congress, the election of delegates to the congress and the pregress discussion. These proposals have been included in the draft agenda which you have already received.

Would any of the comrades like to speak on the agenda or the regulations? Nobody presents himself, so let us vote on the agenda and the rules for the debate.

Who is for? Please raise your hand. Thank you. Who has abstained? Thank you.

Who is against? I do not see anybody. I declare that the Central Committee has unanimously approved the agenda and the rules for the debate.

Well, let us start the work. In accordance with the first item of the agenda, let me, comrades, take the floor and present the key problems connected with the draft guidelines and speak on some very important tasks for the pregress period. Then we will have a discussion and I ask you to put your names forward to take part in it. [end recording]

GIEREK MEETS WITH COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES

LD160042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has met in connection with communications workers day representatives of this profession--employees of the post office and telecommunications, as well as the employees of production, research and scientific establishments of the communications ministry. The meeting was also attended by: Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee; Zbigniew Zielinski, head of the heavy industry, transport and construction department of the party Central Committee; Deputy Premier Kazimierz Seconski; and Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Social Organization, Sport and Tourism Department of the Central Committee.

The delegates representing over 200,000 communications workers described to Edward Gierek problems and difficulties encountered in their everyday service to the community. They assured the first secretary of the party Central Committee that they would spare no effort in order to implement as well as possible the tasks facing communications, and in particular those concerning improvement of services for the national economy and the entire community.

Deputy Premier Kazimierz Seconski took the floor during the meeting. He said that the problems which were put forward at the meeting will be taken into consideration by the government, and in particular they will be considered in the preparation of investment plans.

Edward Gierek took the floor at the conclusion of the meeting.

II. 22 Oct 79

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He stressed that the party and the state fully appreciate the importance of the further development of communications for the efficient functioning of the whole administration and economic system and for the life of the community. Decisions are being prepared to make it possible to expand the communications system. We will do everything in order to improve the situation in this important sector of our life, said the first secretary of the party Central Committee. The deals are, however, too big to be made up for quickly. We have many urgent needs which need to be satisfied. An improvement in the situation also depends on the communications employees themselves and on the results of their everyday work.

Edward Gierek thanked the communications workers for their exceptionally selfless and reliable work during the winter period and expressed a conviction that communication workers will continue to implement fully the social and economic tasks allocated to them by the party.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Politburo and the government, Edward Gierek conveyed sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Communications Workers' Trade Union and also conveyed good wishes and greetings to the employees of all communications services and their families in connection with their annual day.

GIEREK RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM KRAKOW TECHNICAL ACADEMY

LD191530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received a delegation from the Stanislaw Staszic Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow, one of Poland's oldest technical teaching establishments, which this year celebrates its 60th anniversary. The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party committee in Krakow; Andrezej Werblan, secretary of the party Central Committee; Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology; and Andrezej Bartnicki, deputy director of the Central Committee Science and Education Department.

Representatives of the academy told Edward Gierek about its achievements and current activities and also about the forms of its cooperation with the national economy. Edward Gierek stressed the services rendered by the academy in training highly qualified technical staffs for Poland. During Edward Gierek's talks with the academy's representatives, he drew their attention to the question of the most advantageous and economic utilization of hard coal. Edward Gierek conveyed to the delegation cordial congratulations and greetings to the whole academic community of the academy. Edward Gierek was presented with a medal commemorating the 60th anniversary of the academy.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH SCIENCE CADRES

LD210711 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today the Presidium of the Central Qualifications Commission for Scientific Affairs. The current problems and plans concerning the activity of the commission were presented by Prof Witold Stachurski.

The premier, recognizing the decisive role of the cadres in the development of science and in fulfilling its tasks for the development of the nation, stated that the policy of the party and the state will continue to encourage the highest standards of education of the scientific cadres.

The premier highly appraised the activity of the commission to-date and at the same time deemed it essential to improve continually the qualifications procedures.

The premier decorated the long-standing former chairman of the Central Qualifications Commission, Professor Maciej (Wiewiorkowski), with the Order of the Banner of Labor first class. Professors Witold Stachurski and Jan Nielubowicz have been decorated with the Star of the Polonia Restituta Order. Professors Gustaw (Rakowski), Wladyslaw (Sindajczan), and Zbigniew Salwa have received the commander cross of the above order.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--PAP--On 2 October Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski received a delegation of the French firm Rhone Poulenc Ltd with its chairman Jean Gandois. Possibilities for further expanding Polish-French cooperation in the chemical industry were discussed. The representatives of the French chemical industry visited Poland at the invitation of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. They also had talks in the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers, in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and in the Ministry of Finance. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

PZPR DELEGATION IN CYPRUS--Nicosia, PAP--The PZPR Central Committee delegation visiting Cyprus under Zdzislaw Kurowski, PZPR Central Committee Secretariat member, was received by Ezekias Papaioanu, Akel Central Committee general secretary, and held talks in the Akel Central Committee. The sides informed each other about problems concerning their countries and discussed possibilities for further developing cooperation and exchanges between the two parties. Z. Kurowski paid a courtesy visit to Alekos Mikhaelidhis, acting president of the Republic of Cyprus and chairman of the parliament, and met Paraskevaides, chairman of the Cypriot-Polish Friendship Society. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SENEGAL--The Polish-Senegalese economic talks in Warsaw have ended. The sides evaluated the development of their mutual trade and economic cooperation and expressed their particular satisfaction with the favorable development of cooperation in the sphere of fishing. They decided to expand that cooperation and agreed, among other things, to appoint a joint group of experts to prepare a new long-term fishing accord. The two sides reaffirmed their interest in the further development of cooperation in the chemical industry, primarily within the framework of the ICS Corporation operating in Senegal. It was also agreed that Poland will supply Senegal with a sulfur acid plant. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

ACCORD WITH IRAQI UNIVERSITY--The Rzeszow polytechnical school, which has for years trained a large number of students from Arab countries, and Baghdad University, the largest in Iraq, signed a cooperation accord in Rzeszow on 16 October. In keeping with the accord, the two schools will hold mutual consultations, jointly work out scientific conferences, jointly publish scientific papers and engage in other activities. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Hunting Party in Covasna County

AU191740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Accepting the invitation of Comrade Nicolai Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, participated in a hunting party this morning in the Valea Oltului forests, Covasna County. At the end of the hunting party, Comrades Nicolai Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov participated in a hunters' dinner. The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

19 October Talks

AU192108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On October 19, afternoon, in the same climate of warm friendship and mutual understanding the dialogue went on between Nicolai Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

The talks were attended by Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Bulgarian Joint Inter-Government Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs.

Bulgarian officials participating were: Andrey Kukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of Council of Ministers of the P.R. of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the joint commission, and Milko Bakev, secretary of the C.C. of the B.C.P.

The two heads of party and state expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful results of this new interview and stressed the necessity for further action to be taken in order to materialise and implement all the agreements they reached. On this line they expressed their conviction that, grounded on the things agreed upon, the relations between the two countries would further develop to the interest of the socialist construction in Romania and in Bulgaria, to the advantage of the two peoples of peace and socialism in the world.

Nicolai Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov had then an exchange of views on current matters of international political life. In this frame, they reaffirmed the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of Romania and Bulgaria to work in the future, too, for the strengthening of detente, for general disarmament, nuclear first of all, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The wish of the two parties and states was also expressed to more closely collaborate for the translation into life of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, for the strengthening of the European collaboration and security, for a proper preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting that should lead to actuating the process of detente and cooperation on the continent, to concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament, to the development of all-European relations.

They highlighted the importance of acting for the observance in inter-state relations of the principles of international law, the settlement of all disputed issues by peaceful means, for the eradication of under-development and the establishment of a new world economic order, the securing the observance of all peoples' right to self-dependently decide on their development path. They also expressed Romania's and Bulgaria's determination to contribute to consolidating the confidence, collaboration and understanding among the countries in the Balkans, to turning the region into a zone of peace, security and peaceful cooperation.

On this occasion too, like every time, stress was placed upon the fruitfulness of the Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue, upon the decisive contribution of the understanding reached for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, an example of relations between two neighbouring socialist countries, in full harmony with the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual regard.

End of Talks

AU201408 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sinaia, October 20, (BTA correspondent)--The final talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were held here last night.

During their talks the two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction with the agreements achieved at their current meeting and underlined that their successful realization will contribute to the further deepening of cooperation between the BCP and the Romanian Communist Party, between our two countries and peoples.

Discussing some topical international issues, Mr Zhivkov and Mr Ceausescu underlined that Bulgaria and Romania will persist in their efforts to deepen the process of detente, to undertake effective measures for disarmament, to consolidate peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

20 October Departure

AU201334 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today ended a friendship visit to Romania.

From Sinaia, where the two party-state leaders had stayed, the presidential helicopter flew to Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport. During the departure ceremony, the state anthems of the two countries were played. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reviewed a honor guard. At the aircraft steps, the two party-state leaders took warm leave of each other.

Numerous Bucharest inhabitants, present at the festively adorned airport, manifested their esteem and great appreciation for Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, and expressed satisfaction with the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialog, which paved the way for expanding the all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, for their mutual benefit and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

STATEMENT ON MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU191538 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 79 p 5 AU

["At the conclusion of the official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States"]

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States, paid an official visit to Romania 14-17 October 1979. The visit was at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the visit, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On this occasion the two sides emphasized the decisive role of high-level contacts for expanding and diversifying relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and expressed the joint determination to continue and intensify these contacts.

The Romanian and Mexican foreign ministers pointed with satisfaction to the positive and upward evolution of Romanian-Mexican relations, which are in accordance with the interests of the two countries and peoples and also contribute to the cause of peace and understanding in the world. In a spirit of complete mutual understanding, they discussed ways and means for increasing and diversifying the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all fields of activity.

Stressing the results of the recent session of the Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, the two ministers pointed out the determination of the two sides to take all necessary measures to carry out all agreements reached and to identify new opportunities for expanding economic relations, particularly for increasing trade exchanges and intensifying production sharing in chemistry, petrochemistry, machine building and other fields of mutual interest as well as for cooperation in third markets.

Expressing satisfaction at the good results attained in cultural, scientific and educational exchanges, the two foreign ministers agreed that the proceedings of the Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation should take place in 1980.

The Romanian and Mexican foreign ministers broadly exchanged views on current international issues and noted with satisfaction that their positions are identical or very similar. They stressed the need for all states to strictly observe the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, full equality of rights and nonuse of force and the threat of force, the only principles on which a policy for peace, international cooperation and settlement of problems facing mankind today can be based.

The two ministers pointed out that only by proceeding to concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament under efficient international control, can we create an atmosphere of trust, security and peace on our planet which will contribute to each country's development and to greater assistance to poorly developed countries.

They stressed the importance of security and cooperation in Europe for international peace and understanding and expressed the conviction that the 1980 Madrid meeting will lead to new concrete measures for implementing the Helsinki final document in its entirety.

The two ministers reiterated the imperative need for eliminating underdevelopment, both through each developing country's own efforts and through the establishment of a new international economic order, based on equity and justice, an essential factor for the faster progress of poorly developed countries, for the stability and economic progress of the world and for overall peace and security. Agreeing that the establishment of a new international economic order is a complex process that requires the solidarity and action of developing countries as well as the joint efforts of the entire international community, the two ministers discussed a number of concrete measures designed to accelerate this process, among which the need to transfer technological and financial resources to developing countries and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to insure an equitable and profitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, including oil and other energy sources, and the prices of manufactured goods and food products.

In this respect, the Mexican minister gave details to the Romanian minister of foreign affairs on the proposal recently made in the UN General Assembly by President Jose Lopez Portillo concerning a worldwide energy plan aimed at insuring that energy would cease to be a source of conflict and become the target of cooperation between all countries, as sovereign states.

The Romanian minister agreed that the rational utilization of energy production and consumption is important for mankind and said that Romania supports the idea of resolving the energy problem at the world level, within the framework of a new international economic order.

Referring to the conflicts in various parts of the world, the Romanian and Mexican foreign ministers stressed the need for their resolution through peaceful means alone.

The Romanian minister presented the considerations that have led to Romania's proposal concerning the discussion by the UN General Assembly of the issue of peacefully resolving differences between states.

The ministers expressed the agreement of the two sides to cooperate within the United Nations and, generally speaking, at the international level for insuring that this principle is applied by all states.

The two foreign ministers emphasized their countries' solidarity with the just national liberation struggle of the Namibia and Zimbabwe peoples and for eliminating the apartheid system in South Africa.

They stressed the particular importance attached by Romania and Mexico to the United Nations and spoke out in favor of continuously increasing the role of the United Nations, improving and democratizing its activity and adapting the organization and its charter to realities of the contemporary world.

The ministers pointed with satisfaction to the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, both at the level of bilateral relations and in resolving certain international issues at the United Nations, in the Group of 77 and in other international forums. They decided to intensify contacts between the two foreign ministries and between delegations of the two countries at the United Nations and other international bodies.

The secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to the United Mexican States. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BURTICA RECEIVES EGYPTIAN MINISTER KARARAH

AU192116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Friday afternoon T. Kararah, minister of land amelioration and reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a visit in Romania.

They discussed questions related to the development and diversification henceforth, too, of the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

VERDET MEETS WITH GDR DEPUTY PREMIER SCHUERER

AU201649 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet today received Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and to the Romanian people wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Ilie Verdet conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes for success to the GDR people in building the socialist society.

The two sides highlighted the good relations of cooperation and collaboration established between our countries and peoples in the spirit of the agreements and conventions concluded on the occasion of meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. They also expressed the view that the successes attained in the socialist construction in Romania and the GDR create possibilities for diversifying and expanding the bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation, commercial exchanges and exchanges in other areas of mutual interest.

BURTICA RECEIVES ZAIREAN PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL

AU201950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/10/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Saturday, Ileo Songo Amba, president of the Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, now visiting Romania.

The existing possibilities of expanding commercial exchanges, of further developing and diversifying the economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the Republic of Zaire in domains of joint interest were highlighted during the interview.

RCP SECRETARY BANC RECEIVES MEXICAN SOCIALIST LEADER

AU192113 Bucharest AGERFRES in English 1912 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On October 19, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received the delegation of the Partido Popular Socialista of Mexico (PPS), headed by Miguel Alvarez Gandara, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Cordial salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, general secretary of the P.P.S. of Mexico.

During the interview the sides exchanged information on the present preoccupations and activity of the two parties and tackled the evolution of bilateral relations as well as some aspects of the international political life.

PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING WITH GDR HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU191422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Talks between Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, started today in Bucharest.

On this occasion the sides are discussing the results attained by the central planning bodies and economic units of the two countries in the bilateral coordination of plans for 1981-1985, as well as measures for continuing to develop and deepen economic co-operation and production-sharing and specialization in various fields of mutual interest.

CHILDREN'S FUND INCREASED; MILITARY EXPENDITURES REDUCED

AU211843 Bucharest AGERFRES in English 1813 GMT 21 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERFRES, 21/10/1979--Starting this month over 4.5 million children will benefit by increased state benefits. This is an outcome of the programme of raising the standard of living in the 1976-1980 period adopted by the National Conference of the R.C.P. of December 1977 which stipulates the increase of the state child benefits by 30 per cent under the current five-year plan (1976-1980). The first 15 per cent rise started being applied on September 1, 1977. Starting October 1, 1979, the second 15 per cent rise is being applied under a decree of the State Council. Worth mentioning is also the fact that since March 1, [year indistinct] the state benefits have been increased by 10 lei per each child following the reduction of the military expenditures by over 500 million lei.

This benefit rise is applied differentiatiedly. Namely the families with lower incomes and several children benefit by more substantial benefits.

The financial effort made by the Romanian state for supporting the families with children is considerable; By 1980 the funds allotted to state child benefits will account for eleven thousand million lei.

VJESNIK ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL, WEST'S REACTION

AU181925 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 79 p 16 AU

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "Accents of the Week"]

[Excerpt] Soldiers

Some artists never read any press reviews of their concerts, exhibitions or performances and thus they are indifferent in order to know even less what they should think of themselves. Leonid Brezhnev is a statesman--CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--but he, too, would probably never be able to get to the end of all criticisms and appraisals written or uttered after he had announced in Berlin recently that the USSR would withdraw 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. What is considered to be a new "peace offensive" by some, others believe to be merely old "propaganda."

Opinions are divided also within those two extremes. It is noticed in that connection that not only different people but even the same people have different views. The national security adviser to the U.S. President--that is, "Carter's Kissinger"--Brzezinski, finds "some positive elements" in the proposal but believes that it is only intended "to deter the West from its intention to strengthen its defense in Europe." West German Chancellor Schmidt says that Brezhnev acted "to accommodate" the West but he adds that it "is not enough." Similarly, the idea reminded some of an advertising slogan, "good but little," and there are those to whom it is only "a drop in the bucket" even though at least a drop less.

Some others also philosophize that fewer soldiers do not necessarily mean a weaker army, just as fewer arms do not necessarily indicate that someone is disarming. Arms are being modernized and have greater firepower and that means that a smaller quantity does not necessarily lead to lesser quality. After all, it has happened in the past that "classical" disarmament was followed by acquisition of nuclear weapons. But soldiers can--in this case, too--be completely demobilized. They can return home or they can withdraw a little and move to Poland but (according to Western estimates), in the best of cases, there will still be 352,000 of them in Eastern Europe as compared to 197,400 American soldiers in Western Europe.

What is probably the best thing is not to philosophize at all and not to consider the issues in a bloc manner--that is, only within the framework of the East-West relationship, but more broadly. The idea, which will continue to be much discussed in the coming days, is certainly a step with a limited range but on a good road. It does not establish any new and different relations in the world but it can improve the old and the existing ones, particularly those between the USSR and the United States or between "the East" and "the West." It does not extend "detente" to the areas where there has been none until now either but it does reduce tension on the continent which has the largest number of foreign soldiers and the greatest quantities of foreign arms and where the military alliances face each other eye to eye and missile to missile.

As has been said, Yugoslavia values every constructive proposal that leads to a relaxation of tension and "reduces the danger of a military conflict, especially in Europe." It values every such proposal as a European and nonaligned country and as a country which--different from some others--has never exported even a single soldier anywhere (except within the UN forces) and does not even think that it should or could defend itself or its system outside its own borders. Whoever estimates, neither overestimates nor underestimates; the Berlin idea does not change the principle but it provides a good example. Military bases abroad can disappear only if soldiers depart from them and not if new ones come to them.

The principle applies equally to all, to "the East" as well as "the West," just as the entire philosophy of arms and soldiers does. Perhaps the road to new relations in the world does lead, among other places, through unilateral concessions and bilateral arrangements. However, the goal can be attained only outside those frameworks. And that means, when "the East" and "the West" reach agreements with those who belong neither to the East nor the West on the same basis of equality as they reach agreements with one another.

Solutions

Malicious tongues claim that the United States would be happier to see the USSR withdraw 2,000 soldiers from Cuba than 20,000 from the GDR. The reasons are geographical and they pertain to blocs.

It can be seen on a map that Cuba is much nearer to the United States and the GDR much, much more distant. It is the belief of the bloc that within the present division of the world each bloc and especially its head have the sacred right to export their military guest workers [transliterated German term "gastarbeiter" used] (only) to the areas within their "own hemispheres." In Cuba "the monopoly" is American and in the GDR it is Soviet.

As the USSR has announced that it would withdraw some soldiers from the GDR but it has not announced that it would withdraw a single one (of the 2,500 to 3,000 of them) from Cuba, there are at least two solutions left. One is for the Americans to ask the Cubans what they would rather have: either that the United States withdraws 59,200 soldiers from the Federal Republic of Germany or all its 5,920 soldiers from Cuba (Guantanamo). The second one is for the United States to propose to the USSR, for instance, to station as many Soviet soldiers in Turkey as there would be U.S. soldiers stationed in the GDR. (Other combinations can be made according to the wishes and imagination of readers).

Nevertheless the best thing perhaps would be for all soldiers from everywhere to go home, but it seems that that has not as yet occurred to anyone--except perhaps to ordinary soldiers.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER STARIBACHER ENDS VISIT

LD201038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade and industry, left Belgrade after a 2-day visit to our country. During his visit, the Austrian minister held talks with his host, Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, on economic relations between the two countries. Staribacher was received by Branslav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and also held talks with Boris Snuderl and Stojan Andov, members of the Federal Executive Council.

URHOVEC VISITS VIENNA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

For coverage of the visit to Vienna by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, see the Austria section of the 19 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VRHOVEC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD201332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today returned home after a visit to Austria which lasted several days. At Zagreb airport, the federal secretary and his associates were greeted by Ljubo Majeric, member of the Croat Executive Council and chairman of the republic Council for Relations With Foreign Countries. In a short conversation with a group of journalists, Vrhovec positively assessed the results of his visit and expressed the opinion that the two countries will continue in a positive and constructive way to cooperate in solving the problems of the national minorities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC CULTURE MINISTER HUANG ZHEN

Visit to Croatia

LD201315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly, today received a PRC cultural delegation led by Huang Zhen, minister of culture and member of the Politburo [as received] of the CCP Central Committee, which is on a visit to Socialist Republic of Croatia.

During the conversation, which was also attended by Dr Stipe Suvar, republican secretary for education, culture and physical culture, the two sides concluded that interest and wide possibilities exist for still more intensive cooperation in the cultural-educational field between the SFRY, including Croatia, and China.

Arrival in Dubrovnik

LD201317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik--The PRC delegation led by Huang Zhen, minister of culture and member of the CCP Central Committee, which is in our country as guest of the Federal Executive Council, today arrived in Dubrovnik.

Immediately upon arrival, the members of the Chinese delegation held talks with representatives of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, the self-managing interest community for culture and the Dubrovnik festival. On this occasion, the guests from China were acquainted with the rich creative work and cultural development of Dubrovnik.

TITO SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO POPE

LD211141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent Pope John Paul II the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of your pontificate I send you with particular pleasure my sincere greetings and wishes for good health, personal happiness and success in your noble attempts to bring about peace and welfare among the nations of the world."

MINIC RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

LD200342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held a meeting with Clodomiro Almeyda, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party of Chile and coordinator of the movement for national unity of Chile, who is in our country at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. On this occasion, Almeyda informed Minic about the situation in the Socialist Party of Chile and the struggle by democratic and progressive forces of Chile against Pinochet's regime. Aleksandar Bakocovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, also attended the talks.

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS NOTES INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

LD191610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the first 9 months of this year industrial production rose by 9 percent compared with the same period last year. In September, according to data supplied by the Federal Institute of Statistics, production is up 4.1 percent over September 1978.

According to statisticians, the physical volume of production in the first 9 months of this year rose, compared with the same period last year; in Montenegro by 10.8 percent; Bosnia-Herzegovina 10.5 percent; Macedonia 9.8 percent; Serbia 8 percent; Slovenia 7.3 percent; and Croatia 6.8 percent. According to the institute, the growth achieved in Vojvodina was 10.1 percent; Serbia proper 8.9 percent; and Kosovo 3.9 percent.

The highest increase in production was in the processing of coal: 28 percent. In machinery building and processing of rubber the increase was 14 percent; processing of oil derivatives 12 percent; and production of electrical apparatus, final timber products and complete textile products 11 percent. The production of the means of transport rose by 10 percent in the first 9 months of the year compared with the same period last year, while in other industrial branches the figures range from 1 to 9 percent.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOWING, LOANS

LD192134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Yesterday at a session chaired by Dragoljub Stavrev, the Federal Executive Council discussed a number of questions concerning current economic policy, relations with foreign countries and the federal budget.

The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that the Council adopted an action program for this year's autumn sowing. According to this program a total of 1,901,000 hectares, or 4.4 percent more than last year, will be sown this autumn. A total of 1,668,500 hectares will be sown to wheat, which is 9.3 percent more than last year. The Council at the same time pointed out the need for timely steps to insure the availability of imported spare parts for agricultural machinery and of home-produced and imported nitrogen fertilizers.

The Federal Executive Council also endorsed a report prepared by the Federal Secretariat for Finance in connection with the negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development due to be held in Washington at the end of this month. The negotiations will concern the granting of a loan for eliminating the results of the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro: \$50 million will be for the port of Bar and \$14 million will go toward the rehabilitation of the railways.

The Council also endorsed a report on the manifestations of illegal trade in drugs. The Federal Executive Council pointed out the need for a broad social involvement of all the organs and organizations responsible for this sphere and instructed the appropriate federal organs to be more energetic in the implementation of the already adopted conclusions.

FEDERAL CHAMBER TO CONSIDER 1980 BUDGET, OTHER MATTERS

LD191452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslov Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has called for the Chamber to convene on 31 October. The delegates are expected to consider developments in international relations and the SFRY's foreign political activity, the draft federal budget for 1980 and the problems of the functioning of the United Yugoslav Market.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will submit a report on the development of international relations and our country's foreign political activities.. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, will report on the bases of the 1980 federal budget, and Imer Pulja, federal secretary for the market and federal economic affairs, will report on the functioning of the United Yugoslav Market.

The Federal Chamber is expected to elect its new president at the October session. Dobroslov Culafic has asked to be relieved of the office, following a series of discussions in the appropriate Montenegro organs. He has been elected as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At its session on 31 October, the chamber will also discuss a number of new draft laws.

PRESIDENCY SUBMITS PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

LD191908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 19 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia proposal for constitutional amendments will be entered in the agenda of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber session which is convened for October 31 of this year.

Presidency of Yugoslavia has submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber a proposal on initiating amendments in the Yugoslav Constitution. Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber will decide on the constitutional amendments in agreement with the assemblies of all republics and autonomous provinces.

Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber President Dobroslov Culafic said that the proposal of the Presidency of Yugoslavia concerns Yugoslav constitutional amendments. This will enable the implementation of President Tito's initiative for the fuller and more consistent fulfillment of the principle on collective work, decision-making and responsibility.

For the purpose of further democratizing socio-political relations and more fully implementing the principle of collective work and strengthening of responsibility, the Presidency of Yugoslavia proposes that the constitutional amendments should pertain to the questions of organization and composition of the organs and the length of the mandate of the president, that is, the chairman.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 18 OCTOBER LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD190940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee held its eighth regular session in Belgrade today to discuss the ideopolitical and organizational means available to the League of Communists in implementing its leading role in society, and to consider the place of the municipal organization of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management. The session was opened under the authority of Josip Broz Tito, the LCY president, who was unable to attend, by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In addition to the members of the LCY Central Committee, the session was attended by the members of the Statutory Commission of the LCY, the members of the Supervisory Committee, secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and the president of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation.

After establishing that the necessary quorum was present and that the Central Committee was thus legally able to work and make decisions, the following were elected to the working presidium: Dusan Dragosavac, Dusan Alimpic, France Popit, Svetozar Durutovic and Branko Mikulic. The chairman of the session, France Popit, then called on the participants to pay a 1-minute silent tribute to Uros Andjelic, the late member of the Statutory Commission of the LCY. The agenda of today's session, which was then adopted, included the report on the work of the LCY Central Committees Presidium since the 11th LCY Congress and other current questions. Before embarking on the agenda, a commission for conclusions was formed. France Popit then called on Branko Mikulic, who chaired the working group for the preparation of this session, to submit the introductory report on the first item on the agenda.

The Presidium's new organization and methods of work have also contributed to the new contents of the work of the Central Committee, thus making it more active and also more responsible for everything that is happening in the country, Vaska Duganova observed. The LCY members have been informed about all topical question and positions on them.

The members of the Central Committee have also found the monthly information on the situation in individual republics and provinces with regard to local problems, actions and measures which are being undertaken to be very useful, Duganova said, and it has also served us well for the exchange of experience.

This manner of work has narrowed the room for speculative manipulation by individual hostile and antisocialist elements. The only problem is that this information takes too long to reach the basic organizations of the League of Communists from the central and provincial committees, thus losing its immediacy.

The activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other subjective factors, is developing along realistic lines, although the league's work is affected by specific and sometimes very complicated and historically inherited conditions and contradictions, as well as by contemporary conditions and contradictions, Ali Sukrija emphasized.

I wish to emphasize, Sukrija said, that the League of Communists, as the leading ideopolitical force in the province, is the basic moving and cohesive force which, through its unity, also insures the unity of all peoples and nationalities, and the unity of the working people in Kosovo. Ali Sukrija also spoke about the place and role of the basic organization of the League of Communists.

Bosko Krunic spoke about the role of municipal conferences. The municipal conferences, as a rule, are large and insufficiently flexible bodies and only slowly affirm themselves as the most responsible organs of the League of Communists in the municipality, Bosko Krunic emphasized. In view of our experience and clear aims, it is now possible to do all that is necessary to insure that, along with the provincial conference and congress, the municipal conferences become the most responsible bodies of democratic initiative and linkages. This is especially true with regard to their role in stimulating actions and securing the adoption of decisions of the League of Communists in the municipality.

Fatima Hadzialic, who spoke on the work of the organs of the League of Communists, emphasized that, taken as a whole, the organizations and organs of the League of Communists are in constant action. This constant mobility is one of the basic features of the League of Communists today, he said. The present practice of socialist self-management and the activity of the League of Communists in this practice, she added, shows the need for still better methods of political activity and an enrichment of the work's contents, especially among the basic organizations of the League of Communists. The way in which the activity of the municipal organization of the League of Communists, as a whole, is linked in a working-action manner--as well as more fully and comprehensively--with the activity of other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs, especially delegations and delegate assemblies, represents a very important question.

The activity of the League of Communists with regard to the delegate system, Fatima Hadzialic continued, includes well-thought-out programs of work for the basic organizations of the League of Communists. These are coordinated with the programs of other sociopolitical organizations, delegations and other self-managing organs.

The basic organizations of the League of Communists in the local community must elect their delegates and delegations to local community assemblies and to the local conferences of the Socialist Alliance, so that the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the area will be included in the political system and work as a part of the delegate system. With regard to the methods of work used by the basic organization of the League of Communists, a special place must be given to the preparation of meetings and the way in which they are held. These meetings should promote a democratic and comradely discussion on the determination of positions. These positions must be clear and precise, so that all communists can understand them, adopt them as their own and firmly strive to apply and implement them in their activity.

Franc Setinc spoke about the negative consequences for the practical activity of the League of Communists in the incorrect understanding and application of the principle of democratic centralism. He emphasized that the principle of democratic centralism in practice and theory is often considered as a procedure only.

In the name of democratic centralism, numerous communists refer to responsibility, which shows that this principle can be abused by permitting the imposition of the bureaucratic self-will of forums or individuals. In our present state, such abuse is not only directed against the rights and duties of the members of the League of Communists, but also against the working people in the self-managing social structures.

The League of Communists must appear inside and outside the system simultaneously, Setinc said, but in both cases in creative dialectical contact. Inside the system, it operates as an organized ideopolitical force. It works with communists as members of individual organs and organizations and as an organic part of the system. Outside the system, it operates as the system's organized political vanguard, which is developing, expanding and consolidating the conditions that are necessary to enable the communists successfully, efficaciously, united and in an organized manner to carry out this task within the pluralism of self-managing interests.

Setinc observed that democratic centralism cannot be applied without a dialectic link to the method of social accords and self-managing agreement-making. Otherwise we would ignore the election of methods, forms and means of political activity of the League of Communists throughout the entire social structure. This would also mean the acceptance of its role in society as being that of transmitting League of Communists decisions.

He also emphasized the role of various leaderships. These, he said, must have considerable political initiative to follow and assess a particular situation or position, and to analyze responsibility for such initiatives.

He warned that as soon as leadership find itself in a situation where it must be critical and selective toward the stances and initiatives that come from the rank file, there is a danger that the leadership may begin to assume that it knows it all. This wisdom may then turn into a hardened dogma, with the effect that only that which comes from above will be progressive and revolutionary.

The League of Communists needs critical analyzes and not declarations. On this basis, it must be capable of opening the prospect and vision of socialist progress--not in an abstract manner but in concrete situations. Long-term historical interests constitute only a nice phrase, a new religion, unless we all link and coordinate them daily with our short-term interests in the struggle for actual change in the situation. Monolithic unity, too, is only an illusion if there is no consistency and unity in the solution of concrete problems.

Those who think that individual parts of the League of Communists can have separate interests which ideologically exclude each other are also wrong. If we allowed individual parts of the League of Communists to define their own particularist line--independent or even contrary to the line of social interest--we would have several movements inside the party, several policies and, in the final analysis, several factions. This would prevent the League of Communists from exercising its integrative function in society.

Savo Savatic said that during the period since the congress, the further equipping and building of the basic organization of the League of Communists was at the center of the attention and activity of the League of Communists of Serbia. Concrete results have already been achieved in the areas of organization, social class and action.

Next, Ferhat Kotoric noted that despite significant results achieved in the implementation of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, the problem of how to enable the basic organization of the League of Communists to be the organizer of action for the fulfillment of the common interests of the workers in associated labor remains unsolved. This is especially important, Ferhat Kotoric said, as in the present situation and changed conditions many organizations of the League of Communists do not know how to cope. One sees formalistic approaches to the debate on income, income linking, and so on.

This is why, at this moment, it is especially important to deal with the question of the adaptation of the contents of work and the manner of activity of the organizations of the League of Communists under changed conditions, in the organizations of associated labor and local communities. It is also important to secure a faster adaptation of the municipal organizations.

Slobodan Filipovic emphasized that the ideopolitical action of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor must create conditions in which every worker can influence all processes in his basic organization or associated labor. We must be aware, he said, that in the pluralism of self-managing interests -- which are appearing and developing in the basic organizations of associated labor -- such a basic organization of the League of Communists, which would produce in advance the best solutions for all concrete situations, does not and cannot exist. In fact, should the action of the basic organization develop in this way, it would essentially lead to the negation of self-management and its socialist essence, and drive toward positions that the League of Communists has already abandoned for good.

The weight of action of the basic organization, and of each member in it, must be increasingly oriented toward their responsible and independent activity in self-managing forms in institutions, delegations, trade union organizations and the Socialist Youth Federation, and other aspects of activity of the organized socialist forces in the basic organization or associated labor.

Metodije Petrovski states that the municipal organizations of the League of Communists in Macedonia are increasingly affirming themselves as organized action and ideopolitical entities. This means that their political activity is based on the initiatives and proposals of the membership of the League of Communists, thus increasingly confirming as the basic political factor in the development and consolidation of political life in the commune.

However, according to Petrovski, there are basic organizations that limit themselves primarily to the adoption of conclusions and stances on certain questions that all too often remain unimplemented. They put themselves in a passive situation, because these same questions are already being solved through the delegate system and the activity of the self-managing organs. The basic organizations of the League of Communists cannot and should not silently pass over vital problems that fall within their jurisdictions, limit their activity to the study of various materials, and behave as observers and arbiters. They should, in good time, struggle together with all working people for the best decisions and the best solutions.

Commenting on the action in the field of economic stabilization, Milutin Baltic expressed the view that we have dealt with these problems exclusively through the operation of individual organizations and through the work and programs of the Executive Council we tend to think, he said, that we can solve everything by this system. The problems that are appearing and that lead to inflation, Baltic said, are linked with poor coordination within the system of social reproduction and cannot be solved solely by measures and programs put out by the federal and republican governments. This is why we introduced the delegate system to take over the role of coordinating the entire system of relations. Baltic especially spoke about the manner of coordinating pluralism among self-managing interests.

Marko Bulc noted that we are very united with regard to the general and ideopolitical orientation, the solutions embodied in the Constitution, the laws governing the system and the Law on Associated Labor.

But at the same time, when moving from general to concrete questions, we are often faced with hesitation, opportunism and various phenomena of self-managing phrases instead of clear solutions, and we tend to seek shortcuts or leave things to spontaneity and attempts to find solutions in the arsenal of administrative decisions, he said.

Bulc added that to carry out a social transformation is not a simple task. On the contrary, it is a very hard nut to crack. It is not only a question of the organizational equipment of the League of Communists, or of our good will or the moral personality of a communist--as the report sets out very well--but it is also a question of social contradictions, of the know-how and the ability to overcome them, and of the creative application of what has been agreed.

In the social reality, we are faced with differences, with different interests, among the subjects of associated labor. These are the products of inherited development and ensuing material-economic relations. This is the social reality which can neither be eliminated nor overcome by pure moral behavior or good will. Self-managing relations enable the worker to express his authentic and different interests. They do not represent ideal situations free from conflict. Rather, self-managing relations make it possible (?to coordinate) these different interests and to find a common ground. I think it is clear that we do not create self-managing and delegate relations only for situations where everything goes smoothly, for normal situations, but rather for every situation, including critical ones.

This means that we must be better equipped to work among the masses and to conduct within the system an open and creative dialog on all concrete questions. This should be done on the basis of our knowledge of the problems, with arguments, of course, from our ideopolitical positions. In our search for a development and economic policy we must choose those solutions that will deepen and not hinder the development of self-managing relations. There is not enough of this in practice. There is more decisionmaking in narrow circles, bypassing the workers and delegate structures. The activity of the League of Communists is felt more outside than inside the delegate mechanism.

According to assessments made in Slovenia concerning the preparations for this session, Bulc continued, we are living in a situation where self-managing decisionmaking has been reduced to the elements of primary distribution. We practically live in conditions of frozen prices. The accumulation of funds is very low and credit relations prevail. The money issue and credit policy are not in the hands of the workers. Self-managing decisionmaking in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries is almost nonexistent, while decisionmaking on other bases all too prevalent. The income in the organizations of associated labor, where productivity is rising, is often falling. As we have seen in the press, it is proposed, at least in my view, that the organizations of associated labor that suffer losses should have their average personal incomes insured, regardless of their income. This means that very essential solutions concerning income and the Law on Associated Labor would be disavowed. Moreover, the stimulus for work itself would be reduced.

Bulc considers that this results in the strengthening of administrative organs instead of delegate bodies and creates doubts about the self-managing way of solving development questions.

Delay in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, Bulc emphasized, means delay in the process of self-managing integration, and this is the basis and condition for the functioning of the political system--the system of socialist self-management.

Of course, we must reject phenomena that could transform the criticism of statism into criticism of those state functions that should protect the political system. But neither can we accept certain assessments that we hear to the effect that these difficulties are due to self-management. I think it is clear, as Comrade Mijulis also stressed today, that the truth is different and that the main reason for the difficulties we are faced with lies in the insufficiently developed self-managing delegate relations and insufficiently developed responsibility for their functioning.

Istvan Molner spoke about the exercise in the municipal environment of Kikinda. He emphasized that this municipal organization was basically successful in implementing the basic tasks it faced. This is shown by the results achieved in economic development, the transformation of social relations, the development of socialist self-management and in an improved life for the working people and citizens.

The real strengthening of the League of Communists is only possible within our self-management system and, therefore, we cannot treat the role of communists as something separate, something outside the system, Joze Smole said. This means that strengthening and developing the delegate system of socialist self-management and consolidating its contents are fundamentally important.

Smole then pointed to two dangerous tendencies. One is shown in the understanding of the League of Communists as a state party--as a party that should act and make decisions outside our system and our sociopolitical organizations. This erroneous understanding of the role of the League of Communists is also connected with the disregard for the pluralism of self-managing interests in our society.

The second is shown in the isolation of the organizations of the League of Communists by the abstract nature of their work, which is separated from any influence on the work of self-management organs. It is, therefore, necessary to fight against both of these tendencies. The poor understanding of the real role of the League of Communists is shown, above all, in the belittling of the Socialist Alliance means, in fact, belittling the working people. For we know that we have been successful only because we have been directly linked with the working people and because we have been solving problems together with all working people.

Of course, slogans about democracy are not sufficient. The will of democratically oriented working people and citizens--among whom the communists have especially responsible tasks--must be expressed in all fields.

Pointing to the economic problems of society, Smole emphasized that they should not be used as a justification for solving things in an administrative way, in a way that hinders socialist self-management. If we accept the view that, when difficult economic problems arise we need state intervention, we would in fact be accepting the idea that the socialist self-managing system is only good when there are no great economic or social problems--in other words when things are going relatively well. Such a concept is entirely unacceptable. Our socialist self-managing system must in fact prove its worth by overcoming economic problems, thus proving the advantage of the self-managing system over statism. And this is only possible by means of the delegate system. It is clear that this is connected with the responsibility of all factors of our self-managing system and that we must increase this responsibility.

This applies, for example, to respect for self-management agreements and accords. In this regard, responsibility must be increased to the point of applying sanctions against those who violate self-management agreements and accords. In my view, such sanctions are not incompatible with the system of self-management and should be built into this system.

Not every element of the state organs can be considered as administrative. It is clear that measures by state organs are necessary, but they must be such as to encourage the development of self-management and subjects of self-management. We denounce, therefore, the trend of administrative and state decisionmaking in all fields, which essentially narrows and hinders socialist self-management.

There is also disharmony between self-management and a very involved and complicated system of provisions and regulations in our society that runs from the federation to municipalities, Smole said. We should make greater efforts to simplify the administrative sphere and the issuance of regulations, so that the citizens would indeed be able to decide on the solution of problems directly.

Emphasizing the need to develop theoretical work, Smole said that there was not enough real theoretical work in the League of Communists.

We must eliminate the vulgarization of theory and theoretical knowledge. In this respect, I think that we should also make a more determined effort to achieve a different type of resolutions, documents and conclusions. Unfortunately, many of our papers and documents are loaded with phrases, quasitheoretizing and, I would say, verbal padding. This padding is so great in some of our papers that a man can hardly find the needle in it. There are also examples of repeating the same phrases over and over, of departmental schools of thought, of badly rewritten things, and so on. Our documents must clearly and concretely state what we believe should be stated, so that the members of the League of Communists and all our working people can understand it.

The Central Committee then adopted the report on the work of the Central Committee Presidium from the 11th congress to the 8th session of the LCY Central Committee, as well as the proposed minutes of the 6th and 7th sessions of the LCY Central Committee. This concluded the eighth regular session of the LCY Central Committee.

IMPORTANCE OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS VIEWED

LD201914 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Sonja Badel commentary]

[Text] It was the session of the LCY Central Committee and, furthermore, the sessions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, of the League Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina and of the League of Communists of Slovenia that marked the country's political activity last week. Although, in a formal sense, their agendas were different, the common feature of all the debates was an analysis of the implementation of the decisions of the party congresses and of the ability of the League of Communists to struggle, within the institutions of the delegate system, for the implementation of the Constitution, of the Law on Associated Labor and for a speedier development of self-management. Sonja Badel speaks about the nature of the messages of the LCY Central Committee:

After thorough preparations and a comprehensive debate on the ideopolitical and organizational ability of the League of Communists to implement its leading role in society, the LCY Central Committee did not immediately adopt any conclusions in order to enable the working group--on the basis of everything that had been said--to supplement and enrich the proposed conclusions. But the messages of the Central Committee are clear to every member of the League of Communists. This session demonstrated the ability of the League of Communists to be critical of itself and of society. Conscious of the discrepancy between publicly announced attitudes and the results achieved in the individual sectors of the struggle for self-management--which worries many communists, working people and citizens--the members of the Central Committee arrived, through a critical analysis, at a clear and realistic assessment of the situation in society and in the League of Communists.

The greatest cause of concern is the fact that we are still far from the goal of the worker being the master of income. Decisionmaking on many aspects of income policy is still outside the workers' direct control and influence, and it is because of this situation that many current problems of the economic situation have arisen. The Central Committee, therefore, made it the responsibility of all LCY members to be more incisive--in particular those who hold responsible functions--in the implementation of the adopted orientations and the accepted policy.

This was also the reason for the severe criticism of bureaucratic and technocratic practices and of communists themselves, who are either [words indistinct] or who do not recognize it, or who, because of opportunism and concern for their own peace and security, do not embark on the struggle against technocrats, bureaucrats and other who only pay lip service to self-management but who in fact circumvent it in practice. It is precisely because the members of the League of Communists behave in such a way that the Central Committee paid a great deal of attention to the need to build up the ethics of socialist society and the morals of communists.

Everything that was said about this should represent an incentive to the members of the League of Communists to call a spade a spade in their sectors of responsibility, to recognize and thwart narrowminded selfish interests, bribes, corruption, illegal activity, monopolism and privatisation, as well as everything else that is contrary not merely to the moral norms of a self-managing socialist society but also to its laws. That inflicts great damage on the development of self-management.

With its call for the League of Communists to work within the system and not outside it, the Central Committee has come closer to the concretization of the obligations of the members of the League of Communists who are members of the delegations or delegates in the assemblies and bodies of sociopolitical organizations. By making their responsibility--as well as the responsibility of every member and organization of the League of Communists--more incisive, the Central Committee points to the real method of the struggle for party policy as affected by the increasingly developed self-management system. This is the method by which the party distributes indisputable directives and also the method by which every basic organization will create a democratic climate in its relevant work collective or local community--a climate in which normal self-managing activity and democratic presentation and coordination of interests and views is possible.

It is such a commitment by the members of the League of Communists that will largely determine whether or not the institutions of the political system will be merely forms for bureaucratic and technocratic decisionmaking or if the delegates will be the ones to make decisions in these institutions, and this as authentic representatives of working class interest.

II. 22 Oct 79

I 14

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES DEBTS IN ECONOMY

AU192132 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Dusan Tomasevic report]

[Summary] A consultative meeting organized by the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia has discussed debts in the economy.

High investments were necessary for economic development until now. However, only a third of the funds needed for investments were provided by investors. The remainder was borrowed. Interest was considered the basic criterion for earning income by banks, Milan Dragic said in the discussion. The economy's indebtedness, however, has now reached such a level that it is impossible to rely only on loans when planning future development. A concentration of funds is necessary and the correct way to achieve this is through a self-managing accumulation of funds.

Banks should no longer be passive, but should direct work organizations toward cooperation. On the basis of coordinated plans, work organizations should ensure an accumulation of funds, which should be used for specific purposes. The banks granting loans should also bear risks and thus they will take much greater care when granting loans.

In an introductory speech, Zivan Olbina said that those projects which are based on an association of labor and pooling of resources should be given greater support. A measure is now being prepared that will regulate the obligatory level of one's own funds for investments.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY REVIEWS CHANGES IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

LD180853 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At today's session the Croatian Presidency, under the chairmanship of Zvonimir Jurisic, reviewed the policy of accelerated development of economically underdeveloped areas of the republic within the framework of overall regional development.

It was stressed in the debate that positive results in stimulating more rapid economic and general social development in underdeveloped areas of Croatia are evident, despite problems. Attention was drawn to the economic policy measures in the current plan period, which can and should make it possible to attain even more favorable results in economic development of the underdeveloped areas when realized in a consistent way. Note was made here of the economic effects which can be achieved by constructing specific projects in underdeveloped areas, and which are of interest for the overall realization of the republic's development policy. The realistic possibilities for construction of such projects must be examined.

The Presidency established that it is socially and economically very important for the process of diminishing differences in development levels of these areas in comparison with the overall development of Croatia to be begun through the policy and measures hitherto implemented by all factors in development. It was stated that the differences in development levels must be reduced by means of the totality of interests of the republic and by decisions pertaining to the system.

A special role must be played here by associations of labor and the resources of organizations of associated labor, and by utilization of natural and created conditions for development. The activity and full involvement of all factors in the underdeveloped areas is of critical importance in this.

Support was expressed for the increasingly notable linkage of interests between organizations of associated labor in developed and underdeveloped areas. In order for such an initiative to be carried out even better, associated labor must be stimulated by appropriate measures to increase cooperation.

The future activity of the republican fund for development of economically underdeveloped areas was also examined at the session. This must increasingly be transformed into a coordinator of the self-management initiative and interests of associated labor.

KOSOVO TRIES TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT FROM DEVELOPED REGIONS

AU182145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[M. Daci report]

[Summary] Pristina, October--Kosovo is very rich in natural resources. It has over 20 percent of Yugoslavia's coal deposits, over 60 percent of lead and zinc reserves, over 20 million tons of the ferronickel ore and other valuable metal and nonmetallic raw materials.

However, all that wealth is not being utilized now because Kosovo has no opportunity for large investments. For that reason Kosovo long ago called associated labor from the developed regions of the country to invest funds for a greater and better utilization of the province's natural resources. Initial results in that cooperation have already been achieved in linking the economy of Serbia proper and Slovenia with associated labor in Kosovo. Last week, during a visit of a delegation of the Chamber of Economy of Croatia, associated labor from that republic also indicated its readiness to invest in the construction of new powerplants of a total capacity of 2,000 megawatts in Kosovo. Those plants should be completed by the year 2000.

Judging from the past, incomplete exploration, there are signs that oil may be found in Metohija. However, only new exploration will show whether oil deposits are sufficient to warrant exploitation. For that reason it was suggested to the INA enterprise of Zagreb to take over further exploration. During the talks with the delegation from Croatia there was much talk about the need to open up the market of the Socialist Republic of Croatia to industrial and agricultural products from Kosovo. It was also proposed that certain factories from Croatia should examine the possibilities for investments in Kosovo.

VOJVODINA SAWP ORGAN ADOPTS AMENDMENTS TO STATUTE

AU182011 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[S. Stanojevic report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 October--A session of the section for the development of the Socialist Alliance and mass ideopolitical work of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference today fully supported the proposed amendments and supplements to the Vojvodina SAWP statute whose adoption should make it possible starting this month to consistently apply Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in the work of the provincial conference and its organs.

II. 22 Oct 79

I 16

YUGOSLAVIA

The proposed amendments and supplements to the statute were adopted at today's session of the section and were also supported in the public discussion held in all 44 communal conferences of the Vojvodina SAWP. In the future the provincial conference of the Socialist Alliance will, as a collective political-executive organ, elect the Presidium, which will have 25 members instead of the present 59 members. According to the amendments to the SAWP statute, the Presidium will elect one of its members as president for a 1-year mandate. The same member of the Presidium can be elected president only once in the 4-year mandate.

From the ranks of its delegates the Presidium will elect the secretary of the Presidium for a period of 2 years. As is proposed, the Presidium can reelect the same delegate--after his mandate as secretary has expired--for another 2 years, but not more than twice consecutively.

The adopted amendments to the SAWP statute further define that the presidents of the organs of the conference and the Presidium--the sections, coordination committees, commissions and councils--will be elected for a period of 2 years, with the possibility of being reelected, but not more than twice consecutively. The same principles also apply to the election of the president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Vojvodina.

SARAJEVO MEETING DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD180900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At a session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense, a review was made of the document on "The State of Preparedness of Information-Propaganda Institutions for Work in Wartime Conditions, and the Further Tasks of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists." It was assessed that thanks to intensive action on the part of the League of Communists and other organized socialist sources, and to the overall efforts of society as a whole, significant results have been achieved and good organizational-material and cadre prerequisites have been created to fit information-propaganda institutions for the fulfillment of successful activity in wartime conditions. Significant results have also been achieved in self-management transformation of these institutions and in the socialization of affairs and tasks of all-people's defense.

There has been a considerable increase in the number and an improvement in the profile of those employed in this sphere, and material and technical equipment has been strengthened, which is very important for overall readiness for action in wartime conditions.

More substantive and all-round involvement in affairs of defense and protection has been realized on the part of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the sphere of information-propaganda activity. At the same time, the involvement and responsibility in these matters of delegate assemblies and their organs, socio-political organizations, administration organs, headquarters and other bodies of all-people's defense and social self-protection, has been considerably increased.

The commission adopted the documentation with a small number of comments and suggestions.

It is reported that at the session "information on the implementation of the tasks of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium relating to organization and action of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists in conditions of an all-people's defensive war," was reviewed and adopted.